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Derived from household interviews, the study was based upon a sample of about 42,000 households including 134,000 persons. Findings were that the visually impaired represented an older segment of the population and that the marked increase in estimated trends resulted not from severe but rather from other impairments. Of an estimated 5,029,000 persons with impairments (prevalence rate=31.3 per 1,000 population), 969,000 could not read ordinary newsprint and 310,000 could not see features and/or moving objects. Analysis of demographic characteristics indicated that the number of persons reporting vision impairment was greater for those having lower incomes or less education, living in the South, belonging to the nonwhite population, or not living in standard metropolitan areas. Approximately three of five persons with impaired vision reported limitation of activities, but less than one-half attributed this limitation to their vision. Limitations are further classified according to age and sex; employment, living arrangements, and use of aids, talking books, braille, and financial aid are considered; and functional limitations, age at which impaired vision first interfered with daily activities, and the relationship between vision impairment and other selected chronic conditions are treated. (JD)

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NATIONAL
CENTER
For HEALTH
STATISTICS

Series 10
Number 46

characteristics of Visually Impaired Persons

United States - July 1963 - June 1964

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

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NATIONAL CENTER For HEALTH STATISTICS | Series 10 Number 46

VITAL and HEALTH STATISTICS
DATA FROM THE NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

characteristics of Visually Impaired Persons

United States-July 1963-June 1964

Statistics on vision impairments for persons 6 years and older by degree of impairment, activity limitation, receipt of aid, restriction of social activities, employment status, sex, age, education, and income. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1963-June 1964.

Washington, D.C. August 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the National Health Survey, the Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participates in most aspects of survey planning, selects the sample, collects the data, and carries out certain parts of the statistical processing.

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IN THIS REPORT statistics are presented on the number and characteristics of persons 6 years and over with vision impairments. These statistics are based on data collected in the Health Interview Survey within the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey shows an estimated 5,029,000 visually impaired persons, of whom 969,000 cannot read ordinary newsprint and 310,000 cannot see the features of friends and/or moving objects. In the detailed tables information derived from material collected during the period July 1963-June 1964 is shown on the degree of vision impairment by sex, age, income, education, color, region, and residence.

An earlier report on selected impairments (Health Statistics, Series B, Number 35) provided information on vision impairments for the period July 1959-June 1961; however the earlier data did not provide for the detailed description of degree of vision impairment and characteristics of the impaired that can be obtained from the present estimates. Data are presented on activity limitation due to impaired vision, receipt of financial aid, receipt of "talking books," restriction of social activities, living arrangements, and employment status.

SYMBOLS

Data not available	---
Category not applicable	...
Quantity zero	-
Quantity more than 0 but less than 0.05	0.0
Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision	*

CHARACTERISTICS OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSONS

Ronald W. Wilson, *Division of Health Interview Statistics*

INTRODUCTION

This is the first report containing detailed data on vision impairments to be released by the Health Interview Survey since "Selected Impairments" (***Health Statistics***, Series B, Number 35) was issued in 1962. As a consequence of the earlier report, which was based on a functional criterion of ability to read ordinary newsprint, there were a number of requests for more detailed information on vision impairments. In order to meet these requests for additional data, the sections of the survey questionnaire dealing with vision problems were expanded for the collection of more detailed information which could be used to assess functional loss of vision.

Where vision loss was indicated by responses to the household interview, a supplementary set of questions was administered. This supplement was designed to elicit information on activity limitation due to vision problems, receipt of financial aid, receipt of "talking books," restriction of social activities, types of physical aid needed, cause of visual impairments (not discussed in this report), living arrangements, and employment status. The data from the new questions on vision permit a more detailed categorization of the degree of vision impairment, as well as a better, more complete description of visually impaired persons.

SOURCE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The information contained in this publication is derived from household interviews conducted by the Health Interview Survey (HIS) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census in a probability sample of the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States. The sample is so designed that interviews are conducted during every week of the year. During the 52-week period from July 1963 through June 1964, the sample was composed of approximately 42,000 households which included about 134,000 persons living at the time of the interview.

A description of the design of the survey, the methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of data obtained from surveys is presented in Appendix I. Since the estimates in this report are based on a sample of the population rather than on the entire population, they are subject to sampling error. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section entitled "Reliability of Estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are of relatively low magnitude. However, where an estimated number or the numerator or the denominator of a rate or percentage is small, the sampling error may be high.

Some of the estimates included in the detailed tables have levels of reliability which are below the standards usually required for publication by the Health Interview Survey. Although it is not general policy to publish figures which do not meet the usual standards of reliability, an exception is often made in the case of reports based on supplements. In order to use these data to full advantage and to show trends which are considered logical and important, it is sometimes necessary to show smaller figures. These figures are marked by asterisks to call special attention to them.

Certain terms from this report are defined in Appendix II. Because many of the terms have specialized meanings to serve the purpose of the survey, one is advised to familiarize himself with these definitions.

The questionnaire used to obtain data on vision impairments during the period July 1963-June 1964 is shown in Appendix IV. This questionnaire also included other questions, which were asked during the interview, about the health, medical care, and basic demographic characteristics of all persons in the household. Two points should be kept in mind. One question used in determining the degree of vision impairment concerns the ability to read newsprint. Although interviewers were instructed in how to apply this question to persons who were illiterate, many illiterate respondents will not volunteer that they cannot read, thus causing a bias in the reported data. As with certain other chronic conditions and impairments, there is also some emotional resistance to blindness which can lead to an underreporting of vision problems.

No attempt was made to equate blindness in the legal sense with the degree of vision impairment as determined in the interview, because a visual acuity test is basic to the legal definition of blindness: "A person shall be considered blind whose central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with corrective lenses or whose visual acuity, if better than 20/200, has a limit to the field of vision to such a degree that its widest diameter subtends an angle of no greater than 20 degrees."[1]

Because it was not feasible to administer a visual acuity test during the interview, visual acuity was not used to independently validate the classification of degree of impairment which was developed from the content of the survey questionnaire. Detailed descriptions of visual acuity can be found in "Binocular Visual Acuity of Adults" *(Vital and Health Statistics,* Series 11, Number 3) and in "History and Examination Findings Related to Visual Acuity Among Adults" (Series 11, Number 28). These reports are based on data gathered in the Health Examination Survey.

Vision Impairment Classifications

Before July 1, 1964, all vision impairments reported in the survey were classified in one of the following four categories of the Classification of Impairments (X-Code):

X00 - Blindness, both eyes
X01 - Blind in one eye, other eye defective but not blind
X02 - Blind in one eye, other eye good or not mentioned
X05 - Impaired vision except as in X00-X02, one or both eyes

The X-Code was used in this report only to identify persons to be included in the analysis, that is, those who were visually impaired. Any person who reported an eye condition which received an X-Code (X00, X01, X02, X05) was included in the analysis, but the degree of impairment was determined from a new classification scheme, rather than the X-Code.

The earlier report on HIS data covering the period July 1959-June 1961 (Series B-Number 35) divided the portion of the X-Code covering visual impairment into two categories, "severe visual impairments" (code X00) and "other visual impairments" (X01, X02, and X05). By definition, the X00 code includes all persons who cannot read ordinary newsprint, even when wearing glasses.

In an attempt to obtain more information about economic, social, and health characteristics of visually impaired persons a contract was negotiated with Dr. Milton Graham of the American Foundation for the Blind to develop a set of supplemental questions to be asked of persons reporting vision problems. In addition, several new questions were devised which would elicit information basic to a more detailed classification of persons with vision impairments.

---

[1] American Association of Workers for the Blind, Inc.: *Blindness-1966*. Washington, D. C. p. 99.

All persons 6 years old and over who reported an eye condition or a vision problem during the interview were asked an additional set of questions at the end of the interview (fig. 1). These questions determined the degree of seriousness of the vision problem as well as which one, if either, of two sets of supplemental questions would be asked. Both supplements (Sections A and B) are reproduced in Appendix IV. The content of the two supplements was basically the same, but section B, which was administered to respondents with more severe vision problems, contained a few questions on light, color, and motion perception. The interviewers were instructed to make callbacks if necessary, to get a person to respond for himself on the supplement.

Since the same questions were not asked of all persons with vision impairment, it is important to study the design of the interview as outlined in figure 1 in order to understand the different combinations of questions. Overall, about 30 percent of the visually impaired persons were administered a supplement. Table A shows the percent of visually impaired persons who were asked the supplement questions, by degree of vision impairment and age. Supplements were given to virtually all of the persons who could not read newsprint.[2]

A more detailed classification of visually impaired persons was developed, using data obtained from the questionnaire (table B, table I, columns d-1 through d-4, and question 1 of section B of the supplement; Appendix IV). This new classification is shown below.

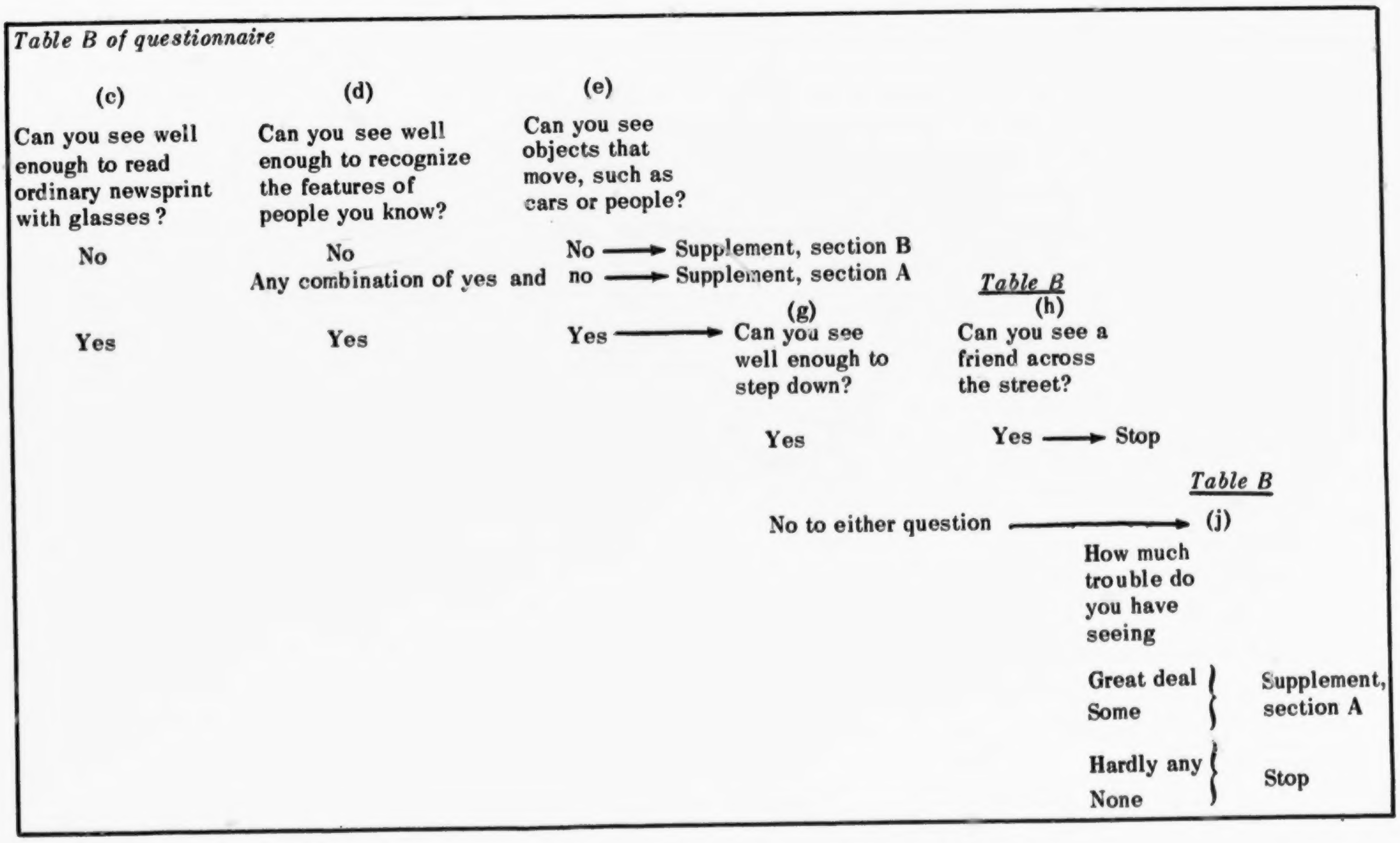
Table B of questionnaire
(c)
Can you see well enough to read ordinary newsprint with glasses?
No
Yes
(d)
Can you see well enough to recognize the features of people you know?
No
Yes
(e)
Can you see objects that move, such as cars or people?
No → Supplement, section B
Any combination of yes and no → Supplement, section A
Yes →
(g)
Can you see well enough to step down?
Yes
Table B
(h)
Can you see a friend across the street?
Yes → Stop
No to either question →
Table B
(j)
How much trouble do you have seeing
Great deal
Some
Supplement, section A
Hardly any
None
Stop

Figure 1. Screening pattern for vision supplements.

---

[2] Two sample persons who could not read newsprint were, through error, not administered a supplement. Thus, the estimate of persons who could not read newsprint derived from the basic interview data amounts to 969,000 (see table 1), while that derived from the supplement is 966,000 (see table 20).

Detailed Classification of Persons With a Vision Impairment

- *Both eyes involved*
  - Cannot read newsprint
    - Cannot see features, moving objects, or light
    - Cannot see features or moving objects; can see light
    - Can see one and not the other (features and moving objects)
    - Can see both features and moving objects
  - Can read newsprint
    - Cannot see features and/or moving objects
    - Great deal of trouble seeing (can see features and moving objects)
      - Cannot see a friend across the street
      - Can see a friend across the street
    - Some trouble seeing (can see features and moving objects)
      - Cannot see a friend across the street
      - Can see a friend across the street
    - None or hardly any trouble seeing (can see features and moving objects)—no supplement needed
      - Cannot see a friend across the street
      - Can see a friend across the street
      - No vision problem reported (positive responses to all of Table B of the questionnaire)
    - Degree of vision problem unknown
- *One eye involved*
- *Unknown if one or both eyes involved*

In much of the analysis that follows, however, this classification has been collapsed into four basic categories:

1. Both eyes involved—total
2. Both eyes involved—cannot read newsprint
3. Both eyes involved—can read newsprint
4. One eye involved

Appendix III presents a discussion of the development of the new vision classification. Table I in this Appendix shows the relationship of the degree of vision impairment categories to the original X-Code.

For several reasons a number of items on the questionnaire are not analyzed separately in this report. These items, intended primarily to screen visually impaired persons or to provide information for use in the development of the degree of impairment categories, were considered inappropriate for analytical purposes. In some instances, the number of persons responding positively to certain questions was too small to allow reliable estimates. For example, only one person in the sample reported using a dog guide and only two reported ever receiving instructions in traveling with a dog guide. Thus, these items were not included in the analyses of this report.

Table A. Percent of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over who were given the vision supplement, by age and degree of visual impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Degree of visual impairment	All ages	6-64 years	65 years and over
		Percent	
Total visually impaired persons[1] ----------	29.3	17.7	42.0
Both eyes involved[2]-	45.9	33.0	55.7
Cannot read newsprint------------	99.7	99.7	99.7
Can read newsprint------------	15.2	11.0	19.7
One eye involved----	10.2	4.7	19.0

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Age Differences Between General Population and Visually Impaired Persons

In this report a number of comparisons are made between the total population and the visually impaired persons. It is important to keep in mind the differences in age distribution between these two groups, even when age-specific comparisons are made (table B). About 10 percent of the general population (over 6 years of age) are 65 years or older while one-half of the total number of visually impaired persons are 65 or older.

Table B. Percent distribution of total population and visually impaired persons, by age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Age	Total population, 6 years and over	Visually impaired persons	
		Total	Administered vision supplement
	Percent distribution		
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0
6-17 years	25.5	6.2	2.2
17-44 years	40.6	18.1	8.3
45-64 years	23.4	27.7	20.8
65-74 years	6.9	21.6	22.0
75 years and over	3.7	26.4	46.7
6-64 years	89.4	52.0	31.4
65 years and over	10.6	48.0	68.7

But there are also marked differences between the two groups for those 65 years and older; one-third of the general population over 64 is also over 74, while more than half of all the visually impaired persons over 64 are also over 74. Thus, even within age categories, the impaired persons represent an older segment of the population.

Trend of Vision Impairment

In table C the rates of visual impairments for July 1959-June 1961 are compared with those for July 1963-June 1964. The earlier time period was selected for comparison because of the availability of impairment data collected during that period (Series B-Number 35). The categories by degree of impairment shown in this table are somewhat different from those used in the other tables because an attempt was made to present comparable data for the two periods. The difference in rates between the two periods for persons with "severe vision impairments" is small, especially when the different age bases for the rates are considered. The marked increase in the estimate of total vision impairments over the earlier period is principally reflected in the category, "other visual impairments." Although the basic questions on eye problems have remained the same, except for changes initiated in the recent supplement, there has been a gradual increase in the number of reported vision impairments. This increase may reflect, to some extent, an improvement in interviewing techniques.

DEGREE OF VISION IMPAIRMENT

Because of the disproportionate number of visually impaired persons in some of the age-sex groups, particularly in some of the categories showing the degree of impairment, it is not possible to show in a single table a meaningful description of visual impairment in various segments of the population. In table 1 the distribution by degree of impairment is shown in some detail for males and females and for two broad age groups, and in table 2 the degrees of impairment have been combined in order to show the distribution in more detail by age for each sex.

Data collected during the period July 1963-June 1964 show an estimated 5,029,000 persons with vision impairments, a prevalence rate of

Table C. Rate of visual impairments per 1,000 persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of impairment, sex, and age: United States, July 1959-June 1961 and July 1963-June 1964

Sex and age	All visual impairments		Severe visual impairments[1]		Other visual impairments	
	1959-61[2]	1963-64	1959-61[2]	1963-64	1959-61[2]	1963-64
	Rate per 1,000 persons					
Both sexes						
All ages, 6 years and over-------	19.8	[3]31.3	5.6	[3]6.9	14.2	[3]24.4
6-64 years------------------	11.4	18.2	2.0	2.3	9.4	15.9
65 years and over-----------	108.4	141.9	43.2	46.0	65.3	95.9
Male						
All ages, 6 years and over-------	19.1	29.3	5.0	5.3	14.2	24.0
6-64 years------------------	12.0	19.0	2.1	2.0	9.9	17.0
65 years and over-----------	101.2	125.3	38.0	36.6	63.4	88.7
Female						
All ages, 6 years and over-------	20.5	33.1	6.2	8.4	14.3	24.7
6-64 years------------------	10.8	17.4	2.0	2.6	8.8	14.9
65 years and over-----------	114.3	155.2	47.4	53.6	66.9	101.6

[1] X-Code = X00.

[2] 1959-61 data are from Series B, Number 35, table B, p.6. Data are for all ages.

[3] Using all ages as the base, figures would be as follows: all visual impairments—27.1, severe visual impairments—6.0, other visual impairments—21.1.

31.3 per 1,000 population. For about one-half (53.0 percent) of the visually impaired, both eyes were involved and for 20 percent (an estimated 969,000 persons) both eyes were involved to the extent that ordinary newsprint could not be read. Those who reported that they had little or no visual difficulty, even though both eyes were involved, together with those who had only one eye involved, made up three-quarters of the total number of impaired persons. The estimated number of persons who have no vision or only light perception was about 132,000 persons, 0.9 per 1,000 population (table 1).

Females reported an overall higher rate of vision impairment than did males, particularly at the older ages. For example, the rate per 1,000 females 75 years and over was 243.7 as compared with 199.8 for males. The degree of visual impairment was also greater among females. Of those persons with both eyes involved, 22.5 percent of the females and 15.3 percent of the males were unable to read newsprint. In addition, a greater proportion of the impaired males had only one eye involved, 54.1 percent compared with 38.1 percent for females. Data from the earlier study indicates this higher proportion of males with one eye involved may be partially due to the fact that injury was named more frequently among males as the cause of vision impairment, 26.8 percent as opposed to the 7.1 percent rate for females.

As expected, the prevalence rate showed a marked increase with age, ranging from 7.7 per 1,000 persons 6-16 years of age to 225.0

per 1,000 persons 75 years and over, that is, almost a quarter of the persons 75 and over.

Table D presents a slight rearrangement of the data in tables 1 and 2 for persons with both eyes involved in the vision impairment. The ability to see features of friends and/or moving objects is the major variable in table D, with the ability to read newsprint secondary. An estimated 310,000 persons cannot see features and/or moving objects; of these, 59,000 cannot see light.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Income

The number of persons reporting vision impairment differs greatly by family income. The prevalence rate per 1,000 persons with incomes under $2,000 was 92.3 compared with 15.9 for persons with incomes over $7,000 (table 3). Persons under 65 years of age with incomes under $2,000 had a prevalence rate more than four times larger than persons in the same age group with incomes over $7,000. Persons 65 years of age and over in the lowest income category reported vision impairments at a rate almost twice that of the highest income category. In addition, persons with lower incomes reported a greater degree of impairment than those with higher incomes, particularly among persons under 65 years of age (table 4). For example, among persons under 65 with incomes under $2,000, 58.8 percent reported both eyes involved, while the comparable figure for persons with incomes over $7,000 was 32.4 percent.

The higher prevalence of visual impairments among the lower income categories cannot be explained solely by the inability of persons in the lower income groups to obtain corrective lenses. Recent data from the Health Interview Survey indicate that some differences by income are found in the percentage of persons wearing corrective lenses (particularly in the lower age groups), and that a slightly higher proportion of persons in the lower income categories had obtained their last glasses over 2 years ago. However, these differences were not large enough to account for the disparity in impairment rates.

Even though the measure of income used in the Health Interview Survey is the combined family income, it is reasonable to assume that, at least in families where the major breadwinner is visually impaired, the impairment itself is probably a factor contributing to the low income.

Education

Persons with less than 9 years of education reported considerably higher rates of vision impairment than persons with 9 years or more

Table D. Number of visually impaired persons with both eyes involved, by degree of impairment, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Degree of impairment	Both sexes	Male	Female	6-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
	Number in thousands					
Both eyes involved[1]	2,666	1,005	1,661	440	719	1,507
Cannot see features and/or moving objects	[2]310	121	189	33	57	221
Cannot read newsprint	287	108	179	30	50	207
Can see features and moving objects	2,346	878	1,468	408	657	1,280
Cannot read newsprint	682	240	442	67	142	472
Can read newsprint	1,664	638	1,026	341	515	808

[1] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

[2] 59,000 cannot see light.

of school, 76 impaired per 1,000 population as compared with about 23 per 1,000 (table 3). The same pattern is apparent when the rates for persons 6-64 years and over 64 years of age are considered. However, in both age categories the differences in rates between persons with 9-12 years and 13 or more years of school were very small. The differences in the degree of vision impairment by education and age are shown in table 5.

Region

The prevalence rates of vision impairments for the Northeast, North Central, and West Regions were about the same, 24.6, 26.7, and 29.9 per 1,000 persons, respectively. However, the rate was considerably higher for the South, 41.8 per 1,000 persons (table 3). The same pattern is found when the data are considered by age (6-64 years and 65 years and over), although there was a greater range among regions for the older age group. There were also some differences between regions in the degree of vision impairment, with persons in the South reporting the greatest degree of impairment (table 6). However, these differences are not as marked as those which were noted for the income categories.

Color

Nonwhite persons reported a higher prevalence rate of impaired vision than did white persons, 35.4 and 30.7 per 1,000 population (table 3). These differences were consistent for persons 6-64 years and over 65 years although the differences were slightly greater for the older group. In addition, the degree of impairment was somewhat lower in the white population (table 7).

Residence

Persons living in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) report the lowest rate of vision impairment in both broad age categories (table 3). Among persons under 65 years of age, farm residents had the highest prevalence rate, while the highest rate among persons 65 and over was found for nonfarm residents living outside SMSA's. However, the degree of the impairment differed only slightly for the three residence categories (table 7).

LIMITATION OF ACTIVITIES

Each person who reported one or more chronic conditions was asked to select a statement, appropriate for his usual activity, which best described his limitation-of-activity status. The interview respondent made the selection for children and for adults who were not present at the time of the interview. The degrees of activity limitation are as follows:

1. Unable to carry on major activity (preschool play, school, housework, or work).
2. Limited in amount or kind of major activity.
3. Not limited in major activity, but otherwise limited (church, sports, shopping, etc.).
4. Not limited in activities.

If a person indicated that he was limited in one of the first three categories, he was asked to specify which chronic condition(s) had caused his limitation.

Approximately three of five (58.4 percent) of the persons with vision impairments reported limitation of activity, but less than half of these persons (25.8 percent of all visually impaired persons) said that their impaired vision had been the cause of the limited activity. Tables 8 and 9 show the distribution of the visually impaired population by degree of activity limitation due to vision defects, according to age and sex. Tables 10 and 11 show similar data for those with vision impairment by limitation of activity due to all chronic conditions.

Impaired persons with both eyes involved who cannot read newsprint, as expected, reported the highest proportion with limitation due to impaired vision, 58.2 percent. About this same percentage was reported by persons under 65 and 65 years of age and over, even though in all other categories of degree of impairment, a higher proportion of the older persons were limited. The differences by sex were very small for the number reporting limitations according to the degree of impairment. Women with the more severe degree of vision impairments were more likely to report limitation in kind or amount of major activity, while men with the more severe impairments reported they were unable to carry on their major activity. The proportion of persons reporting that they were limited, but not in their major activity, was relatively small, 4.0 percent for all visually impaired persons.

Tables 12-14 show the type of limitation by more detailed age categories. They also compare the number of persons with activity limitation due to any cause in the visually impaired population with that in the total population. When comparing the visually impaired with the total population, the precaution mentioned earlier—that is, the differences in age distribution even within a given age category—should be kept in mind.

Some of the data shown in tables 8-14 has been summarized in table E to facilitate comparing the extent of chronic limitation of activity in the visually impaired population with that in the general population. Among persons in the general population with one or more chronic conditions, 27.9 percent reported limitation of activity due to a chronic ailment. The proportion of persons with limited activity in the visually impaired population was 58.4 percent, about twice that of the general population with chronic conditions. This ratio of 2 to 1 decreased with advancing age (table E).

Table E. Percent of visually impaired persons and of total population with chronic limitation of activity, by age, degree of impairment, and cause of limitation: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Age and degree of impairment	Limitation due to vision impairment	Limitation due to any chronic condition	
	Visually impaired persons		Total population with 1+ chronic conditions
Age	Percent		
All ages, 6 years and over	[1]25.8	[1]58.4	27.9
6-44 years	14.1	26.8	15.6
45-64 years	22.6	53.8	30.5
65-74 years	29.0	71.0	53.4
75 years and over	37.3	82.1	69.4
6-64 years	18.7	41.1	21.2
65 years and over	33.6	77.1	59.2
Degree of impairment			
Both eyes involved[2]	36.1	71.4	...
Cannot read newsprint	58.2	87.5	...
Can read newsprint	23.5	62.1	...
One eye involved	14.1	43.4	...

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairments.

Visually Impaired Persons and Employment

The rate of employment was lower among visually impaired persons than among persons in the general population. Table F shows that 31.2 percent of all visually impaired persons 17 years and older were currently employed, as compared with 58.5 percent of the total population. However, because more than half of the impaired persons were 65 years or over, this figure is somewhat misleading. When persons 17-64 years are compared, the proportion employed was 54.2 percent among the visually impaired and 64.9 percent for the total population. For all ages 17 and over the employment rate varied from 11.4 percent for persons who cannot read newsprint to 41.6 percent for those with only one eye involved. Age is also an important factor in employment among the visually impaired. Tables 15-17 present a more detailed breakdown of employment status.

Even though the percentage of visually impaired persons in the labor force was considerably lower than the percent of the total population 17 years and over in the the labor force, the unemployment level of the visually impaired is almost the same as that of the total population.

Living Arrangements

The living arrangements of visually impaired persons are compared with those of the total population in table 18. In general, a slightly higher proportion of the visually impaired persons were living alone, even within age groups. However, since the differences were small, they might be explained by the older age distribution of the impaired population, even within the two age categories shown. The differences in living arrangements by degree of vision impairment were also small.

Table F. Percent of total population and of visually impaired persons aged 17 years and over who are currently employed, by age, sex, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Characteristic	All ages, 17+ years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years
Total population	Percent			
Both sexes	58.5	63.8	67.0	19.5
Male	80.8	88.1	89.6	30.1
Female	38.5	41.9	45.9	11.2
Visually impaired persons				
Both sexes[1]	31.2	59.6	50.6	9.4
Both eyes involved[2]	22.5	44.5	42.1	8.3
Cannot read newsprint	11.4	*28.8	24.9	5.6
Can read newsprint	29.0	49.6	48.9	10.5
One eye involved	41.6	67.7	59.0	10.9
Male	49.3	80.8	72.2	17.0
Female	16.7	36.3	30.1	4.4

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Use of an Aid

Several questions on the vision supplement dealt with the need for aids such as a cane, a dog guide, or another person, in getting around the house or traveling outside the house. It is assumed that impaired persons who were not asked the supplement questions would not need an aid; therefore, the base for the percent of persons using an aid is the total visually impaired group. Tables G and 19 show the types of persons reported using aids. Nine percent of all visually impaired persons used an aid of some kind. Of this 9 percent, about 5 percent used a cane either with or without the help of another person and about 4 percent needed the assistance of another person, but did not use a cane. The degree of vision impairment was the most important factor determining the use of an aid. Only 2 percent of the persons with one eye involved used an aid, while 36.3 percent of the persons with both eyes involved who could not read newsprint used an aid. Older persons were more likely to use an aid than younger persons, and females were more likely to use an aid than males. A higher proportion of impaired persons in low income and low educational groups used an aid, although the lowest percentage was for persons with some high school education. Only one sample respondent reported that he used a dog guide.

"Talking Books," Braille, and Financial Aid

The yield of positive response was too low to allow detailed analysis for several questions on the vision supplement. However, the total estimates derived from the responses to the supplement can be shown. An estimated 50,000 persons received "talking books." Records maintained by the Library of Congress, the major source of these books, show that 78,000 persons received these books during the same period. While virtually all persons who received "talking books" had impairment involving both eyes and could not read newsprint, only 5 percent of the persons with this degree of impairment were receiving the books, even though about 29 percent reported having heard of them.

Table G. Percent of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over who use an aid, by sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Characteristic	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Percent		
Both eyes involved, cannot read newsprint---------	36.3	35.3	36.9
65 years and over--	14.6	11.0	16.9
Both eyes involved, cannot read newsprint and 65 years and over----	40.4	37.6	41.4

Table H shows that the level of educational attainment is highly correlated with knowledge of "talking books." Only 16 percent of the seriously impaired persons with no high school education had heard of these books as compared with 65 percent of those with educational attainment beyond high school. Persons who can read newsprint appear to have more knowledge of "talking books" than persons who cannot read newsprint; however, because of the relatively small number of persons involved, these differences are not significant.

An estimated 58,000 persons have at some time had instruction in reading braille. About two-thirds of these people could read braille, but only one-fifth of them were using their knowledge.

Using the responses from the vision supplement, it was estimated that 168,000 persons were receiving financial aid because of their vision impairment. Half of the persons who reported receiving financial aid were under 65 years and 86 percent of those reporting aid were in the impairment category "both eyes involved, cannot read newsprint." It should be kept in mind that the supplement questions were asked of only one-third of the total number of impaired persons, i.e., the most seriously impaired. Eleven percent of those who were questioned, reported receiving financial aid.

Table H. Number and percent of persons given a vision supplement who reported having heard about "talking books," by degree of impairment, age, family income, and educational level: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Characteristic	Number in thousands	Percent
Total[1]	411	27.8
Degree of visual impairment		
Both eyes involved[2]	369	30.2
Cannot read newsprint	278	28.8
Can read newsprint	91	35.4
One eye involved	36	15.5
Age		
6-64 years	190	41.0
65 years and over	221	21.8
Income		
Under $2,000	133	19.6
$2,000-$3,999	97	32.7
$4,000-$6,999	80	35.7
$7,000 and over	76	42.9
Educational level		
Under 9 years	154	16.1
9-12 years	153	48.6
13 years and over	72	64.9

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Functional Limitations

Several questions on the supplement elicited information about social and recreational activities, for example, club activities, visiting friends and relatives, and reading. Since these questions were asked of only one-third of all visually impaired persons and since it would be expected that some of the impaired persons who were not asked these questions could have responded positively, the bases for the percentages shown in tables J and 20 are restricted to persons to whom the supplement was administered.

One-third of the respondents to the vision supplement said that their vision problem interfered with visiting friends. Those with more than a high school education felt most restricted. The higher educational group also reported the highest proportion of interference with club activities. This, of course, could be due in part to greater activity in clubs among the more highly educated in the general population. Overall, approximately 30 percent reported some interference with club activities. This includes cutting down on club activities as well as not joining clubs because of vision problems.

About 60 percent of the persons to whom the supplement was given reported that their vision interfered with reading. These figures ranged from a low of 35 percent for persons with both eyes involved who could read newsprint to 69 percent for persons with both eyes involved who could not read newsprint. While one might expect the latter figure to be higher, it is reasonable to assume that some people would not read even if they had useful vision.

Age at Which Vision Impairment First Interfered With Daily Activities

The persons who were asked about their vision problems interfering with social and recreational activities were also asked at what age their vision had first interfered with daily activities. Table 21 shows the age at which the vision impairment first interfered, by degree of impairment, sex, and age. This table gives only a rough indication since the numbers involved were too small to permit cross-classification of the variables by age. Of the impaired persons who received a supplement, 5.4 percent reported interference with daily activities since birth and another 7.8 percent before the age of 17, while 43.7 percent reported that interference began after the age of 65. There was a slight tendency for the more severe impairments to begin later in life. For persons under 45 years, about one-third reported having visual trouble since birth and an additional one-third first noticed problems before they were 17 years old. About two-thirds of the persons 65 years and over first had interference with daily activities after they were 65, while a negligible num-

Table J. Percent of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of functional limitation, degree of impairment, age, family income, educational level, and sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Characteristic	Total visually impaired persons	Trouble seeing has interfered with:		
		Visits to friends	Club activities	Reading
Degree of visual impairment		Percent		
Total[1]	100.0	33.5	29.9	59.1
Both eyes involved[2]	100.0	34.8	31.6	62.0
Cannot see newsprint	100.0	37.9	33.0	69.0
Can see newsprint	100.0	23.7	26.1	35.4
One eye involved	100.0	27.6	22.0	46.6
Age				
6-64 years	100.0	25.5	24.6	54.0
65 years and over	100.0	37.3	32.4	61.3
Family income				
Under $2,000	100.0	33.8	27.9	61.5
$2,000-$3,999	100.0	34.0	34.7	60.9
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	30.4	27.2	55.8
$7,000 and over	100.0	32.8	32.8	52.5
Educational level				
Under 9 years	100.0	34.4	28.5	62.2
9-12 years	100.0	32.7	35.2	55.2
13 years and over	100.0	42.3	42.3	47.7
Male				
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	34.5	24.5	61.3
6-64 years	100.0	30.0	23.5	57.5
65 years and over	100.0	37.0	24.8	63.5
Female				
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	33.1	33.3	57.8
6-64 years	100.0	22.1	25.1	51.0
65 years and over	100.0	37.5	36.4	60.4

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[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.
Includes unknown degree of impairment.

ber of persons 65 years and over reported trouble since birth. It is possible that respondents in this age group were unable to recall accurately when their vision had first interfered with their activity. In addition, there is some evidence of an increase in recent years in vision impairments present since birth.[3]

Vision Impairments and Other Selected Conditions

Tables K and 22-24 indicate that there is a higher prevalence of selected chronic conditions among visually impaired persons than among the total population. The most meaningful comparison between the impaired and the total population is between the age group 65 years and over because the age distributions for the all-ages group and the under-65 group are quite different. The major differences between the impaired and the total population 65 years and over were with hearing impairments, diabetes, vascular lesions of the central nervous system, hypertensive heart disease, and general arteriosclerosis. For example, 20.6 percent of the total population 65 years and over reported hearing impairments, while 34.7 percent of the visually impaired in the same age group reported hearing impairments in addition to their vision problems. Overall, 22.9 percent of the visually impaired reported hearing impairments.

The degree of vision impairment is also a factor in the number of other chronic conditions which visually impaired persons report. Greater proportions of persons with both eyes involved reported other conditions than did persons with one eye involved, and persons who could not read newsprint reported more conditions than those who could read newsprint.

Table K. Percent of persons who reported selected chronic conditions for the total population and for visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by age and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Selected chronic condition	Total population		Visually impaired persons			
	All ages, 6+ years	65+ years	All ages, 6+ years	65+ years	Both eyes involved	One eye involved
	Percent					
Hearing impairments	5.0	20.6	22.9	34.7	28.2	16.9
Goiter or thyroid trouble	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.1
Diabetes	1.4	5.2	6.8	9.1	9.3	3.8
Anemia	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	0.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	0.6	3.6	4.2	7.0	5.5	2.6
Selected heart diseases	2.5	11.2	9.6	13.7	12.5	6.3
Hypertensive heart disease	0.9	5.1	6.1	10.1	8.4	3.6
Hypertension without heart involvement	4.7	16.2	14.4	18.9	16.4	12.0
General arteriosclerosis	0.5	3.6	3.4	6.3	4.8	1.9

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[3] National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc.: *Estimated Statistics on Blindness and Vision Problems*. 1966. p. 47.

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Table 1. Number, percent distribution, and rate per 1,000 visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of impairment, according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	Male	Female	6-64 years	65 years and over
	Number in thousands				
Total, one or both eyes involved[1]	5,029	2,270	2,759	2,614	2,415
Both eyes involved[2]	2,666	1,005	1,661	1,159	1,507
Cannot read newsprint	969	348	621	290	679
Cannot see features, moving objects, or light	59	*19	*40	*18	*40
Cannot see features, moving objects, can see light	73	*30	*43	*29	*44
Can see features or moving objects	156	60	96	*34	122
Can see both features and moving objects	682	240	442	210	472
Can read newsprint	1,687	651	1,036	865	822
Cannot see features and/or moving objects, or great deal of trouble seeing	140	55	86	57	83
Some trouble seeing	116	*41	75	*37	79
None or hardly any trouble seeing	1,431	555	875	771	660
One eye involved	2,281	1,229	1,052	1,411	870
	Percent distribution				
Total, one or both eyes involved[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both eyes involved[2]	53.0	44.3	60.2	44.3	62.4
Cannot read newsprint	19.3	15.3	22.5	11.1	28.1
Cannot see features, moving objects, or light	1.2	*0.8	*1.4	*0.7	*1.7
Cannot see features, moving objects, can see light	1.5	*1.3	*1.6	*1.1	*1.8
Can see features or moving objects	3.1	2.6	3.5	*1.3	5.1
Can see both features and moving objects	13.6	10.6	16.0	8.0	19.5
Can read newsprint	33.5	28.7	37.5	33.1	34.0
Cannot see features and/or moving objects, or great deal of trouble seeing	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.2	3.4
Some trouble seeing	2.3	*1.8	2.7	*1.4	3.3
None or hardly any trouble seeing	28.5	24.4	31.7	29.5	27.3
One eye involved	45.4	54.1	38.1	54.0	36.0
	Rate per 1,000 persons				
Total, one or both eyes involved[1]	31.3	29.3	33.1	18.2	141.9
Both eyes involved[2]	16.6	13.0	19.9	8.1	88.5
Cannot read newsprint	6.0	4.5	7.4	2.0	39.9
Cannot see features, moving objects, or light	0.4	*0.2	*0.5	*0.1	*2.3
Cannot see features, moving objects, can see light	0.5	*0.4	*0.5	*0.2	*2.6
Can see features or moving objects	1.0	0.8	1.2	*0.2	7.2
Can see both features and moving objects	4.2	3.1	5.3	1.5	27.7
Can read newsprint	10.6	8.5	12.5	6.0	48.6
Cannot see features and/or moving objects, or great deal of trouble seeing	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.4	4.9
Some trouble seeing	0.7	*0.5	0.9	*0.3	4.6
None or hardly any trouble seeing	8.9	7.2	10.5	5.4	38.8
One eye involved	14.2	15.9	12.6	9.8	51.1

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 2. Number and rate per 1,000 persons in total population, and number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of impairment according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total population	Total visually impaired persons[1]	Degree of visual impairment			
			Both eyes involved			One eye involved
			Total[2]	Cannot read news-print	Can read news-print	
Both sexes	Number in thousands					
All ages, 6 years and over	160,824	5,029	2,666	969	1,687	2,281
6-16 years	40,956	314	131	24	107	174
17-44 years	65,244	910	310	73	236	588
45-64 years	37,602	1,391	719	193	522	649
65-74 years	11,120	1,087	590	188	401	484
75 years and over	5,903	1,328	916	491	421	386
6-64 years	143,802	2,614	1,159	290	865	1,411
65 years and over	17,022	2,415	1,507	679	822	870
Male						
All ages, 6 years and over	77,398	2,270	1,005	348	651	1,229
6-16 years	20,830	171	63	*	*47	105
17-44 years	30,872	475	127	*25	101	346
45-64 years	18,153	679	301	77	221	364
65-74 years	5,031	442	194	65	128	244
75 years and over	2,512	502	320	165	154	170
6-64 years	69,855	1,325	490	118	369	816
65 years and over	7,544	945	514	229	282	413
Female						
All ages, 6 years and over	83,426	2,759	1,661	621	1,036	1,052
6-16 years	20,126	142	68	*	60	68
17-44 years	34,373	435	183	*48	135	242
45-64 years	19,449	712	418	116	301	284
65-74 years	6,088	645	396	123	273	241
75 years and over	3,390	826	596	326	267	216
6-64 years	73,948	1,289	669	171	496	595
65 years and over	9,479	1,471	992	449	540	457

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Number and rate per 1,000 persons in total population, and number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of impairment according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total population	Total visually impaired persons[1]	Degree of visual impairment			
			Both eyes involved			One eye involved
			Total[2]	Cannot read news-print	Can read news-print	
Both sexes	Rate per 1,000 persons	Percent distribution				
All ages, 6 years and over-------	31.3	100.0	53.0	19.3	33.5	45.4
6-16 years----------------------------	7.7	100.0	41.7	7.6	34.1	55.4
17-44 years---------------------------	13.9	100.0	34.1	8.0	25.9	64.6
45-64 years---------------------------	37.0	100.0	51.7	13.9	37.5	46.7
65-74 years---------------------------	97.8	100.0	54.3	17.3	36.9	44.5
75 years and over---------------------	225.0	100.0	69.0	37.0	31.7	29.1
6-64 years------------------------	18.2	100.0	44.3	11.1	33.1	54.0
65 years and over-----------------	141.9	100.0	62.4	28.1	34.0	36.0
Male						
All ages, 6 years and over-------	29.3	100.0	44.3	15.3	28.7	54.1
6-16 years----------------------------	8.2	100.0	36.8	*	*27.5	61.4
17-44 years---------------------------	15.4	100.0	26.7	*5.3	21.3	72.8
45-64 years---------------------------	37.4	100.0	44.3	11.3	32.5	53.6
65-74 years---------------------------	87.9	100.0	43.9	14.7	29.0	55.2
75 years and over---------------------	199.8	100.0	63.7	32.9	30.7	33.9
6-64 years------------------------	19.0	100.0	37.0	8.9	27.8	61.6
65 years and over-----------------	125.3	100.0	54.4	24.2	29.8	43.7
Female						
All ages, 6 years and over-------	33.1	100.0	60.2	22.5	37.5	38.1
6-16 years----------------------------	7.1	100.0	47.9	*	42.3	47.9
17-44 years---------------------------	12.7	100.0	42.1	*11.0	31.0	55.6
45-64 years---------------------------	36.6	100.0	58.7	16.3	42.3	39.9
65-74 years---------------------------	105.9	100.0	61.4	19.1	42.3	37.4
75 years and over---------------------	243.7	100.0	72.2	39.5	32.3	26.2
6-64 years------------------------	17.4	100.0	51.9	13.3	38.5	46.2
65 years and over-----------------	155.2	100.0	67.4	30.5	36.7	31.1

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 3. Total population, and number and rate per 1,000 visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by age and demographic characteristics: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Demographic characteristic	All ages, 6 years and over			6-64 years			65 years and over		
	Total population	Persons with visual impairments[1]		Total population	Persons with visual impairments[1]		Total population	Persons with visual impairments[1]	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 persons		Number	Rate per 1,000 persons		Number	Rate per 1,000 persons
	In thousands			In thousands			In thousands		
Total[2]	160,824	5,029	31.3	143,802	2,614	18.2	17,022	2,415	141.9
Family income									
Under $2,000	19,189	1,771	92.3	13,317	646	48.5	5,872	1,126	191.8
$2,000-$3,999	25,813	1,043	40.4	21,344	504	23.6	4,469	540	120.8
$4,000-$6,999	49,276	993	20.2	46,345	682	14.7	2,930	311	106.1
$7,000 and over	57,571	913	15.9	55,107	641	11.6	2,465	271	109.9
Educational level									
Under 9 years	34,307	2,609	76.0	24,118	1,010	41.9	10,189	1,599	156.9
9-12 years	62,231	1,482	23.8	57,816	985	17.0	4,415	498	112.8
13 years and over	21,606	492	22.8	19,850	284	14.3	1,756	208	118.5
Under 17 years of age or education unknown	42,681	447	10.5	42,018	336	8.0	662	111	167.7
Region									
Northeast	40,686	1,001	24.6	36,172	487	13.5	4,514	514	113.9
North Central	45,677	1,219	26.7	40,524	578	14.3	5,152	642	124.6
South	48,997	2,047	41.8	44,186	1,156	26.2	4,811	891	185.2
West	25,465	762	29.9	22,920	394	17.2	2,545	369	145.0
Color									
White	142,800	4,391	30.7	127,100	2,201	17.3	15,700	2,190	139.5
Nonwhite	18,024	638	35.4	16,702	413	24.7	1,322	225	170.2
Residence									
SMSA	102,830	2,706	26.3	92,860	1,473	15.9	9,970	1,232	123.6
Nonfarm	47,709	1,914	40.1	41,816	906	21.7	5,893	1,007	170.9
Farm	10,285	410	39.9	9,126	235	25.8	1,159	176	151.9

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown income.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of impairment according to age and family income: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and family income	Total visually impaired persons[1]	Degree of visual impairment			
		Both eyes involved			One eye involved
		Total[2]	Cannot read news-print	Can read news-print	
	Number in thousands				
All ages, 6 years and over					
All incomes[3]	5,029	2,666	969	1,687	2,281
Under $2,000	1,771	1,087	457	627	653
$2,000-$3,999	1,043	556	193	363	470
$4,000-$6,999	993	444	141	300	532
$7,000 and over	913	397	108	284	502
6-64 years					
All incomes[3]	2,614	1,159	290	865	1,411
Under $2,000	646	380	119	259	253
$2,000-$3,999	504	236	58	178	256
$4,000-$6,999	682	261	60	199	411
$7,000 and over	641	208	*32	175	424
65 years and over					
All incomes[3]	2,415	1,507	679	822	870
Under $2,000	1,126	707	337	368	399
$2,000-$3,999	540	320	136	185	214
$4,000-$6,999	311	184	81	102	122
$7,000 and over	271	188	77	109	77
	Percent distribution				
All ages, 6 years and over					
All incomes[3]	100.0	53.0	19.3	33.5	45.4
Under $2,000	100.0	61.4	25.8	35.4	36.9
$2,000-$3,999	100.0	53.3	18.5	34.8	45.1
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	44.7	14.2	30.2	53.6
$7,000 and over	100.0	43.5	11.8	31.1	55.0
6-64 years					
All incomes[3]	100.0	44.3	11.1	33.1	54.0
Under $2,000	100.0	58.8	18.4	40.1	39.2
$2,000-$3,999	100.0	46.8	11.5	35.3	50.8
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	38.3	8.8	29.2	60.3
$7,000	100.0	32.4	*5.0	27.3	66.1
65 years and over					
All incomes[3]	100.0	62.4	28.1	34.0	36.0
Under $2,000	100.0	62.8	29.9	32.7	35.4
$2,000-$3,999	100.0	59.3	25.2	34.3	39.6
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	59.2	26.0	32.8	39.2
$7,000 and over	100.0	69.4	28.4	40.2	28.4

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

[3] Includes unknown income.

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of impairment according to age and educational level of individual: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and educational level	Total visually impaired persons[1]	Degree of visual impairment			
		Both eyes involved			One eye involved
		Total[2]	Cannot read news-print	Can read news-print	
All ages, 6 years and over	Number in thousands				
All educational levels	5,029	2,666	969	1,687	2,281
Under 9 years	2,609	1,534	642	888	1,029
9-12 years	1,482	668	198	469	800
13 years and over	492	239	57	181	242
Under 17 years of age or education unknown	447	224	72	150	210
6-64 years					
All educational levels	2,614	1,159	290	865	1,411
Under 9 years	1,010	542	181	360	449
9-12 years	985	377	75	301	597
13 years and over	284	100	*	88	178
Under 17 years of age or education unknown	336	140	*24	117	186
65 years and over					
All educational levels	2,415	1,507	679	822	870
Under 9 years	1,599	992	461	528	580
9-12 years	498	291	123	168	203
13 years and over	208	139	*47	93	64
Under 17 years of age or education unknown	111	84	*48	*33	*24
All ages, 6 years and over	Percent distribution				
All educational levels	100.0	53.0	19.3	33.5	45.4
Under 9 years	100.0	58.8	24.6	34.0	39.4
9-12 years	100.0	45.1	13.4	31.6	54.0
13 years and over	100.0	48.6	11.6	36.8	49.2
Under 17 years of age or education unknown	100.0	50.1	16.1	33.6	47.0
6-64 years					
All educational levels	100.0	44.3	11.1	33.1	54.0
Under 9 years	100.0	53.7	17.9	35.6	44.5
9-12 years	100.0	38.3	7.6	30.6	60.6
13 years and over	100.0	35.2	*	31.0	62.7
Under 17 years of age or education unknown	100.0	41.7	*7.1	34.8	55.4
65 years and over					
All educational levels	100.0	62.4	28.1	34.0	36.0
Under 9 years	100.0	62.0	28.8	33.0	36.3
9-12 years	100.0	58.4	24.7	33.7	40.8
13 years and over	100.0	66.8	*22.6	44.7	30.8
Under 17 years of age or education unknown	100.0	75.7	*43.2	*29.7	*21.6

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[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of impairment according to age and region: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age and region	Total visually impaired persons[1]	Degree of visual impairment			
		Both eyes involved			One eye involved
		Total[2]	Cannot read newsprint	Can read newsprint	
	Number in thousands				
All ages, 6 years and over					
All regions	5,029	2,666	969	1,687	2,281
Northeast	1,001	513	197	313	484
North Central	1,219	619	249	369	577
South	2,047	1,167	407	755	851
West	762	367	115	250	369
6-64 years					
All regions	2,614	1,159	290	865	1,411
Northeast	487	198	56	140	288
North Central	578	234	66	169	338
South	1,156	562	144	417	576
West	394	165	*24	140	209
65 years and over					
All regions	2,415	1,507	679	822	870
Northeast	514	315	141	173	196
North Central	642	384	184	201	240
South	891	605	264	338	275
West	369	202	91	110	160
	Percent distribution				
All ages, 6 years and over					
All regions	100.0	53.0	19.3	33.5	45.4
Northeast	100.0	51.2	19.7	31.3	48.4
North Central	100.0	50.8	20.4	30.3	47.3
South	100.0	57.0	19.9	36.9	41.6
West	100.0	48.2	15.1	32.8	48.4
6-64 years					
All regions	100.0	44.3	11.1	33.1	54.0
Northeast	100.0	40.7	11.5	28.7	59.1
North Central	100.0	40.5	11.4	29.2	58.5
South	100.0	48.6	12.5	36.1	49.8
West	100.0	41.9	*6.1	35.5	53.0
65 years and over					
All regions	100.0	62.4	28.1	34.0	36.0
Northeast	100.0	61.3	27.4	33.7	38.1
North Central	100.0	59.8	28.7	31.3	37.4
South	100.0	67.9	29.6	37.9	30.9
West	100.0	54.7	24.7	29.8	43.4

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of impairment according to age, color, and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age, color, and residence	Total visually impaired persons[1]	Degree of visual impairment			
		Both eyes involved			One eye involved
		Total[2]	Cannot read news-print	Can read news-print	
		Number in thousands			
All ages, 6 years and over					
White	4,391	2,259	816	1,433	2,072
Nonwhite	638	407	153	254	210
6-64 years					
White	2,201	911	221	686	1,259
Nonwhite	413	249	69	179	152
65 years and over					
White	2,190	1,348	595	747	813
Nonwhite	225	158	84	75	58
All ages, 6 years and over					
All residences	5,029	2,666	969	1,687	2,281
SMSA	2,706	1,387	453	927	1,277
Nonfarm	1,914	1,055	436	616	825
Farm	410	224	79	145	179
6-64 years					
All residences	2,614	1,159	290	865	1,411
SMSA	1,473	627	147	477	824
Nonfarm	906	420	117	302	467
Farm	235	112	*26	87	120
65 years and over					
All residences	2,415	1,507	679	822	870
SMSA	1,232	760	306	450	454
Nonfarm	1,007	634	319	314	358
Farm	176	112	54	58	59
		Percent distribution			
All ages, 6 years and over					
White	100.0	51.4	18.6	32.6	47.2
Nonwhite	100.0	63.8	24.0	39.8	32.9
6-64 years					
White	100.0	41.4	10.0	31.2	57.2
Nonwhite	100.0	60.3	16.7	43.3	36.8
65 years and over					
White	100.0	61.6	27.2	34.1	37.1
Nonwhite	100.0	70.2	37.3	33.3	25.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by degree of impairment according to age, color, and residence: United States, July 1963-June 1964—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Age, color, and residence	Total visually impaired persons[1]	Degree of visual impairment			
		Both eyes involved			One eye involved
		Total[2]	Cannot read news-print	Can read news-print	
All ages, 6 years and over	Percent distribution				
All residences	100.0	53.0	19.3	33.5	45.4
SMSA	100.0	51.3	16.7	34.3	47.2
Nonfarm	100.0	55.1	22.8	32.2	43.1
Farm	100.0	54.6	19.3	35.4	43.7
6-64 years					
All residences	100.0	44.3	11.1	33.1	54.0
SMSA	100.0	42.6	10.0	32.4	55.9
Nonfarm	100.0	46.4	12.9	33.3	51.5
Farm	100.0	47.7	*11.1	37.0	51.1
65 years and over					
All residences	100.0	62.4	28.1	34.0	36.0
SMSA	100.0	61.7	24.8	36.5	36.9
Nonfarm	100.0	63.0	31.7	31.2	35.6
Farm	100.0	63.6	30.7	33.0	33.5

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[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 8. Number of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to impaired vision, sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
BOTH SEXES						
All ages, 6 years and over	Number in thousands					
Total impaired persons[2]	5,029	3,731	1,299	496	601	202
Both eyes involved[3]	2,666	1,703	963	415	413	135
Cannot read newsprint	969	404	564	300	206	58
Can read newsprint	1,687	1,292	396	114	206	77
One eye involved	2,281	1,959	322	77	180	64
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	2,614	2,126	488	114	255	119
Both eyes involved[3]	1,159	834	325	93	159	73
Cannot read newsprint	290	131	160	69	66	*24
Can read newsprint	865	699	166	*28	92	50
One eye involved	1,411	1,255	156	*20	92	*44
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	2,415	1,604	811	381	347	83
Both eyes involved[3]	1,507	869	638	322	254	61
Cannot read newsprint	679	273	405	232	139	*34
Can read newsprint	822	593	230	90	113	*27
One eye involved	870	704	166	57	89	*21
MALE						
All ages, 6 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	2,270	1,678	592	270	249	73
Both eyes involved[3]	1,005	622	383	220	134	*28
Cannot read newsprint	348	143	205	143	59	*
Can read newsprint	651	475	176	77	73	*26
One eye involved	1,229	1,026	203	*49	112	*42
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	1,325	1,037	289	76	151	62
Both eyes involved[3]	490	326	164	61	79	*24
Cannot read newsprint	118	40	79	*42	*36	*
Can read newsprint	369	284	86	*19	*44	*23
One eye involved	816	697	119	*	68	*37
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	945	641	304	195	98	*
Both eyes involved[3]	514	296	218	159	55	*
Cannot read newsprint	229	103	126	101	*24	*
Can read newsprint	282	191	91	58	*29	*
One eye involved	413	330	84	*35	*43	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Number of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to impaired vision, sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964--Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
FEMALE						
All ages, 6 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	2,759	2,053	707	225	352	129
Both eyes involved[3]	1,661	1,081	580	195	279	106
Cannot read newsprint	621	261	359	157	146	55
Can read newsprint	1,036	817	220	*36	132	51
One eye involved	1,052	933	119	*29	68	*22
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	1,289	1,090	199	*39	104	56
Both eyes involved[3]	669	508	161	*32	79	*49
Cannot read newsprint	171	91	80	*27	*31	*22
Can read newsprint	496	415	81	*	*49	*27
One eye involved	595	558	*37	*	*23	*
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	1,471	963	507	187	248	73
Both eyes involved[3]	992	573	419	163	199	57
Cannot read newsprint	449	170	279	130	116	*33
Can read newsprint	540	401	139	*31	84	*24
One eye involved	457	375	83	*22	*45	*15

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

[2] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[3] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 9. Percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to impaired vision according to sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
BOTH SEXES						
All ages, 6 years and over	Percent distribution					
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	74.2	25.8	9.9	12.0	4.0
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	63.9	36.1	15.6	15.5	5.1
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	41.7	58.2	31.0	21.3	6.0
Can read newsprint	100.0	76.6	23.5	6.8	12.2	4.6
One eye involved	100.0	85.9	14.1	3.4	7.9	2.8
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	81.3	18.7	4.4	9.8	4.6
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	72.0	28.0	8.0	13.7	6.3
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	45.2	55.2	23.8	22.8	*8.3
Can read newsprint	100.0	80.8	19.2	*3.2	10.6	5.8
One eye involved	100.0	88.9	11.1	*1.4	6.5	*3.1
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	66.4	33.6	15.8	14.4	3.4
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	57.7	42.3	21.4	16.9	4.0
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	40.2	57.6	34.2	20.5	*5.0
Can read newsprint	100.0	72.1	28.0	10.9	13.7	*3.3
One eye involved	100.0	80.9	19.1	6.6	10.2	*2.4
MALE						
All ages, 6 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	73.9	26.1	11.9	11.0	3.2
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	61.9	38.1	21.9	13.3	*2.8
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	41.1	58.9	41.1	17.0	*
Can read newsprint	100.0	73.0	27.0	11.8	11.2	*4.0
One eye involved	100.0	83.5	16.5	4.0	9.1	*3.4
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	78.3	21.8	5.7	11.4	4.7
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	66.5	33.5	12.4	16.1	*4.9
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	33.9	66.9	*35.6	*30.5	*
Can read newsprint	100.0	77.0	23.3	*5.1	*11.9	*6.2
One eye involved	100.0	85.4	14.6	*	8.3	*4.5
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	67.8	32.2	20.6	10.4	*
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	57.6	42.4	30.9	10.7	*
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	45.0	55.0	44.1	*10.5	*
Can read newsprint	100.0	67.7	32.3	20.6	*10.3	*
One eye involved	100.0	79.9	20.3	*8.5	*10.4	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to impaired vision according to sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964--Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
FEMALE						
All ages, 6 years and over	Percent distribution					
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	74.4	25.6	8.2	12.8	4.7
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	65.1	34.9	11.7	16.8	6.4
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	42.0	57.8	25.3	23.5	8.9
Can read newsprint	100.0	78.9	21.2	*3.5	12.7	4.9
One eye involved	100.0	88.7	11.3	*2.8	6.5	*2.1
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	84.6	15.4	*3.0	8.1	4.3
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	75.9	24.1	*4.8	11.8	*7.3
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	53.2	46.8	*15.8	*18.1	*12.9
Can read newsprint	100.0	83.7	16.3	*	*9.9	*5.4
One eye involved	100.0	93.8	*6.2	*	*3.9	*
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	65.5	34.5	12.7	16.9	5.0
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	57.8	42.2	16.4	20.1	5.7
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	37.9	62.1	29.0	25.8	*7.3
Can read newsprint	100.0	74.3	25.7	*5.7	15.6	*4.4
One eye involved	100.0	82.1	18.2	*4.8	*9.8	*3.3

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

[2] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[3] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 10. Number of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to any cause, sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
BOTH SEXES						
All ages, 6 years and over			Number in thousands			
Total impaired persons[2]	5,029	2,092	2,937	901	1,529	507
Both eyes involved[3]	2,666	762	1,904	681	924	299
Cannot read newsprint	969	121	848	436	332	80
Can read newsprint	1,687	640	1,047	242	587	218
One eye involved	2,281	1,290	991	206	584	202
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	2,614	1,539	1,075	202	595	278
Both eyes involved[3]	1,159	492	667	151	349	167
Cannot read newsprint	290	56	234	93	108	*33
Can read newsprint	865	435	430	58	240	132
One eye involved	1,411	1,020	391	*49	234	109
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	2,415	553	1,862	699	934	229
Both eyes involved[3]	1,507	270	1,237	530	575	132
Cannot read newsprint	679	65	614	342	225	47
Can read newsprint	822	205	617	185	347	86
One eye involved	870	270	600	157	350	94
MALE						
All ages, 6 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	2,270	994	1,276	520	603	153
Both eyes involved[3]	1,005	274	731	366	293	72
Cannot read newsprint	348	*38	310	210	93	*
Can read newsprint	651	236	415	155	197	63
One eye involved	1,229	706	523	142	304	77
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	1,325	799	527	133	287	108
Both eyes involved[3]	490	202	289	98	142	*49
Cannot read newsprint	118	*19	99	52	*44	*
Can read newsprint	369	182	187	*46	97	*45
One eye involved	816	589	227	32	139	56
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	945	196	749	387	316	*45
Both eyes involved[3]	514	72	442	269	151	*23
Cannot read newsprint	229	*18	211	158	*49	*
Can read newsprint	282	54	228	109	100	*19
One eye involved	413	118	296	110	165	*21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Number of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to any cause, sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
FEMALE						
All ages, 6 years and over	Number in thousands					
Total impaired persons[2]	2,759	1,098	1,661	381	926	354
Both eyes involved[3]	1,661	488	1,173	315	631	227
Cannot read newsprint	621	83	538	226	239	73
Can read newsprint	1,036	404	632	88	390	154
One eye involved	1,052	584	468	64	279	125
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	1,289	740	549	70	308	171
Both eyes involved[3]	669	290	378	54	207	118
Cannot read newsprint	171	*36	135	*42	63	*30
Can read newsprint	496	253	243	*	143	88
One eye involved	595	431	164	*16	95	53
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	1,471	358	1,113	311	618	184
Both eyes involved[3]	992	198	794	261	424	109
Cannot read newsprint	449	47	403	184	176	*43
Can read newsprint	540	151	389	76	247	67
One eye involved	457	153	304	*47	184	73

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

[2] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[3] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 11. Percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to any cause according to sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
BOTH SEXES						
All ages, 6 years and over	Percent distribution					
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	41.6	58.4	17.9	30.4	10.1
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	28.6	71.4	25.5	34.7	11.2
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	12.5	87.5	45.0	34.3	8.3
Can read newsprint	100.0	37.9	62.1	14.3	34.8	12.9
One eye involved	100.0	56.6	43.4	9.0	25.6	8.9
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	58.9	41.1	7.7	22.8	10.6
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	42.5	57.5	13.0	30.1	14.4
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	19.3	80.7	32.1	37.2	*11.4
Can read newsprint	100.0	50.3	49.7	6.7	27.7	15.3
One eye involved	100.0	72.3	27.7	*3.5	16.6	7.7
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	22.9	77.1	28.9	38.7	9.5
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	17.9	82.1	35.2	38.2	8.8
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	9.6	90.4	50.4	33.1	6.9
Can read newsprint	100.0	24.9	75.1	22.5	42.2	10.5
One eye involved	100.0	31.0	69.0	18.0	40.2	10.8
MALE						
All ages, 6 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	43.8	56.2	22.9	26.6	6.7
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	27.3	72.7	36.4	29.2	7.2
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	10.9	89.1	60.3	26.7	*
Can read newsprint	100.0	36.3	63.7	23.8	30.3	9.7
One eye involved	100.0	57.4	42.6	11.6	24.7	6.3
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	60.3	39.8	10.0	21.7	8.2
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	41.2	59.0	20.0	29.0	*10.0
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	*16.1	83.9	44.1	*37.3	*
Can read newsprint	100.0	49.3	50.7	*12.5	26.3	*12.2
One eye involved	100.0	72.2	27.8	3.9	17.0	6.9
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	20.7	79.3	41.0	33.4	*4.8
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	14.0	86.0	52.3	29.4	*4.5
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	*7.9	92.1	69.0	*21.4	*
Can read newsprint	100.0	19.1	80.9	38.7	35.5	*6.7
One eye involved	100.0	28.6	71.7	26.6	40.0	*5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to any cause according to sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
FEMALE						
All ages, 6 years and over	Percent distribution					
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	39.8	60.2	13.8	33.6	12.8
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	29.4	70.6	19.0	38.0	13.7
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	13.4	86.6	36.4	38.5	11.8
Can read newsprint	100.0	39.0	61.0	8.5	37.6	14.9
One eye involved	100.0	55.5	44.5	6.1	26.5	11.9
6-64 years						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	57.4	42.6	5.4	23.9	13.3
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	43.3	56.5	8.1	30.9	17.6
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	21.1	78.9	*24.6	36.8	*17.5
Can read newsprint	100.0	51.0	49.0	*	28.8	17.7
One eye involved	100.0	72.4	27.6	*2.7	16.0	8.9
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	24.3	75.7	21.1	42.0	12.5
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	20.0	80.0	26.3	42.7	11.0
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	10.5	89.8	41.0	39.2	*9.6
Can read newsprint	100.0	28.0	72.0	14.1	45.7	12.4
One eye involved	100.0	33.5	66.5	*10.3	40.3	16.0

[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

[2] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[3] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to impaired vision according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited but not in major activity[1]
Both sexes	Number in thousands					
All ages, 6 years and over	5,029	3,731	1,299	496	601	202
6-44 years	1,224	1,051	173	*26	89	58
45-64 years	1,391	1,076	315	88	166	61
65-74 years	1,087	772	315	112	163	*41
75 years and over	1,328	832	496	270	184	*42
6-64 years	2,614	2,126	488	114	255	119
65 years and over	2,415	1,604	811	381	347	83
Male						
All ages, 6 years and over	2,270	1,678	592	270	249	73
6-44 years	647	539	108	*	59	*37
45-64 years	679	498	181	64	91	*26
65-74 years	442	305	137	66	62	*
75 years and over	502	336	166	129	*36	*
6-64 years	1,325	1,037	289	76	151	62
65 years and over	945	641	304	195	98	*
Female						
All ages, 6 years and over	2,759	2,053	707	225	352	129
6-44 years	577	512	65	*	*30	*21
45-64 years	712	578	134	*25	74	*35
65-74 years	645	467	178	*45	101	*32
75 years and over	826	496	330	141	148	*41
6-64 years	1,289	1,090	199	*39	104	56
65 years and over	1,471	963	507	187	248	73
Both sexes	Percent distribution					
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	74.2	25.8	9.9	12.0	4.0
6-44 years	100.0	85.9	14.1	*2.1	7.3	4.7
45-64 years	100.0	77.4	22.6	6.3	11.9	4.4
65-74 years	100.0	71.0	29.0	10.3	15.0	*3.8
75 years and over	100.0	62.7	37.3	20.3	13.9	*3.2
6-64 years	100.0	81.3	18.7	4.4	9.8	4.6
65 years and over	100.0	66.4	33.6	15.8	14.4	3.4
Male						
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	73.9	26.1	11.9	11.0	3.2
6-44 years	100.0	83.3	16.7	*	9.1	*5.7
45-64 years	100.0	73.3	26.7	9.4	13.4	*3.8
65-74 years	100.0	69.0	31.0	14.9	14.0	*
75 years and over	100.0	66.9	33.1	25.7	*7.2	*
6-64 years	100.0	78.3	21.8	5.7	11.4	4.7
65 years and over	100.0	67.8	32.2	20.6	10.4	*
Female						
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	74.4	25.6	8.2	12.8	4.7
6-44 years	100.0	88.7	11.3	*	*5.2	*3.6
45-64 years	100.0	81.2	18.8	*3.5	10.4	*4.9
65-74 years	100.0	72.4	27.6	*7.0	15.7	*5.0
75 years and over	100.0	60.0	40.0	17.1	17.9	*5.0
6-64 years	100.0	84.6	15.4	*3.0	8.1	4.3
65 years and over	100.0	65.5	34.5	12.7	16.9	5.0

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[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by activity limitation due to any cause according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total visually impaired persons	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
Both sexes	Number in thousands					
All ages, 6 years and over	5,029	2,092	2,937	901	1,529	507
6-44 years	1,224	896	328	*42	164	122
45-64 years	1,391	643	748	161	431	156
65-74 years	1,087	315	772	202	442	128
75 years and over	1,328	239	1,090	497	492	100
6-64 years	2,614	1,539	1,075	202	595	278
65 years and over	2,415	553	1,862	699	934	229
Male						
All ages, 6 years and over	2,270	994	1,276	520	603	153
6-44 years	647	480	167	*21	91	55
45-64 years	679	319	360	112	196	53
65-74 years	442	117	325	123	174	*28
75 years and over	502	78	424	264	142	*17
6-64 years	1,325	799	527	133	287	108
65 years and over	945	196	749	387	316	*45
Female						
All ages, 6 years and over	2,759	1,098	1,661	381	926	354
6-44 years	577	416	161	*21	73	67
45-64 years	712	324	388	*49	236	103
65-74 years	645	198	447	79	268	101
75 years and over	826	160	666	233	350	83
6-64 years	1,289	740	549	70	308	171
65 years and over	1,471	358	1,113	311	618	184
Both sexes	Percent distribution					
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	41.6	58.4	17.9	30.4	10.1
6-44 years	100.0	73.2	26.8	3.4	13.4	10.0
45-64 years	100.0	46.2	53.8	11.6	31.0	11.2
65-74 years	100.0	29.0	71.0	18.6	40.7	11.8
75 years and over	100.0	18.0	82.1	37.4	37.0	7.5
6-64 years	100.0	58.9	41.1	7.7	22.8	10.6
65 years and over	100.0	22.9	77.1	28.9	38.7	9.5
Male						
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	43.8	56.2	22.9	26.6	6.7
6-44 years	100.0	74.2	25.8	*3.2	14.1	8.5
45-64 years	100.0	47.0	53.0	16.5	28.9	7.8
65-74 years	100.0	26.5	73.5	27.8	39.4	*6.3
75 years and over	100.0	15.5	84.5	52.6	28.3	*3.4
6-64 years	100.0	60.3	39.8	10.0	21.7	8.2
65 years and over	100.0	20.7	79.3	41.0	33.4	*4.8
Female						
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	39.8	60.2	13.8	33.6	12.8
6-44 years	100.0	72.1	27.9	*3.6	12.7	11.6
45-64 years	100.0	45.5	54.5	*6.9	33.1	14.5
65-74 years	100.0	30.7	69.3	12.2	41.6	15.7
75 years and over	100.0	19.4	80.6	28.2	42.4	10.0
6-64 years	100.0	57.4	42.6	5.4	23.9	13.3
65 years and over	100.0	24.3	75.7	21.1	42.0	12.5

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[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of total population aged 6 years and over with 1 or more chronic conditions, by activity limitation due to any cause according to sex and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total population, 6+ years with 1+ chronic conditions	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity			
			Total	Unable to carry on major activity[1]	Limited in amount or kind of major activity[1]	Limited, but not in major activity[1]
Both sexes	Number in thousands					
All ages, 6 years and over	79,910	57,652	22,257	4,109	11,854	6,294
6-44 years	41,309	34,848	6,461	521	3,067	2,874
45-64 years	24,596	17,097	7,499	1,105	4,258	2,135
65-74 years	8,854	4,128	4,726	1,052	2,792	882
75 years and over	5,150	1,579	3,572	1,431	1,737	404
6-64 years	65,905	51,945	13,960	1,626	7,325	5,009
65 years and over	14,004	5,707	8,297	2,483	4,529	1,285
Male						
All ages, 6 years and over	36,813	26,173	10,640	2,735	5,447	2,458
6-44 years	19,289	16,263	3,026	299	1,471	1,256
45-64 years	11,474	7,851	3,623	838	1,962	823
65-74 years	3,908	1,508	2,400	775	1,349	276
75 years and over	2,141	550	1,591	823	665	104
6-64 years	30,763	24,114	6,649	1,137	3,433	2,079
65 years and over	6,049	2,058	3,991	1,598	2,014	379
Female						
All ages, 6 years and over	43,097	31,480	11,617	1,374	6,407	3,836
6-44 years	22,020	18,585	3,435	222	1,596	1,617
45-64 years	13,122	9,246	3,876	267	2,296	1,313
65-74 years	4,946	2,620	2,326	277	1,442	606
75 years and over	3,009	1,029	1,980	608	1,072	300
6-64 years	35,142	27,831	7,311	489	3,892	2,930
65 years and over	7,955	3,649	4,306	885	2,515	906
Both sexes	Percent distribution					
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	72.1	27.9	5.1	14.8	7.9
6-44 years	100.0	84.4	15.6	1.3	7.4	7.0
45-64 years	100.0	69.5	30.5	4.5	17.3	8.7
65-74 years	100.0	46.6	53.4	11.9	31.5	10.0
75 years and over	100.0	30.7	69.4	27.8	33.7	7.8
6-64 years	100.0	78.8	21.2	2.5	11.1	7.6
65 years and over	100.0	40.8	59.2	17.7	32.3	9.2
Male						
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	71.1	28.9	7.4	14.8	6.7
6-44 years	100.0	84.3	15.7	1.6	7.6	6.5
45-64 years	100.0	68.4	31.6	7.3	17.1	7.2
65-74 years	100.0	38.6	61.4	19.8	34.5	7.1
75 years and over	100.0	25.7	74.3	38.4	31.1	4.9
6-64 years	100.0	78.4	21.6	3.7	11.2	6.8
65 years and over	100.0	34.0	66.0	26.4	33.3	6.3
Female						
All ages, 6 years and over	100.0	73.0	27.0	3.2	14.9	8.9
6-44 years	100.0	84.4	15.6	1.0	7.2	7.3
45-64 years	100.0	70.5	29.5	2.0	17.5	10.0
65-74 years	100.0	53.0	47.0	5.6	29.2	12.3
75 years and over	100.0	34.2	65.8	20.2	35.6	10.0
6-64 years	100.0	79.2	20.8	1.4	11.1	8.3
65 years and over	100.0	45.9	54.1	11.1	31.6	11.4

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[1] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Table 15. Number and percent of visually impaired persons aged 17 years and over, by labor force status, sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	Impaired persons in labor force		Total visually impaired persons	Impaired persons in labor force	
		Total	Currently employed		Total	Currently employed
BOTH SEXES						
All ages, 17 years and over	Number in thousands			Percent		
Total impaired persons[1]	4,716	1,585	1,472	100.0	33.6	31.2
Both eyes involved[2]	2,535	617	571	100.0	24.3	22.5
Cannot read newsprint	945	117	108	100.0	12.4	11.4
Can read newsprint	1,581	494	458	100.0	31.2	29.0
One eye involved	2,108	943	876	100.0	44.7	41.6
17-44 years						
Total impaired persons[1]	910	593	542	100.0	65.2	59.6
Both eyes involved[2]	310	157	138	100.0	50.6	44.5
Cannot read newsprint	73	*27	*21	100.0	*37.0	*28.8
Can read newsprint	236	129	117	100.0	54.7	49.6
One eye involved	588	430	398	100.0	73.1	67.7
45-64 years						
Total impaired persons[1]	1,391	755	704	100.0	54.3	50.6
Both eyes involved[2]	719	326	303	100.0	45.3	42.1
Cannot read newsprint	193	51	*48	100.0	26.4	*24.9
Can read newsprint	522	274	255	100.0	52.5	48.9
One eye involved	649	412	383	100.0	63.5	59.0
65 years and over						
Total impaired persons[1]	2,415	237	226	100.0	9.8	9.4
Both eyes involved[2]	1,507	129	125	100.0	8.6	8.3
Cannot read newsprint	679	*39	*38	100.0	*5.7	*5.6
Can read newsprint	822	90	86	100.0	10.9	10.5
One eye involved	870	100	95	100.0	11.5	10.9
MALE, 17 YEARS AND OVER						
Total impaired persons[1]	2,099	1,106	1,034	100.0	52.7	49.3
Both eyes involved[2]	942	384	364	100.0	40.8	38.6
Cannot read newsprint	332	75	69	100.0	22.6	20.8
Can read newsprint	604	305	291	100.0	50.5	48.2
One eye involved	1,124	708	656	100.0	63.0	58.4
FEMALE, 17 YEARS AND OVER						
Total impaired persons[1]	2,617	479	437	100.0	18.3	16.7
Both eyes involved[2]	1,594	233	207	100.0	14.6	13.0
Cannot read newsprint	613	*43	*38	100.0	*7.0	*6.2
Can read newsprint	977	189	167	100.0	19.3	17.1
One eye involved	984	235	219	100.0	23.9	22.3

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 16. Number and percent of visually impaired persons aged 17 years and over, by labor force status, sex, age, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and degree of visual impairment	Total visually impaired persons	Impaired persons in labor force		Total visually impaired persons	Impaired persons in labor force	
		Total	Currently employed		Total	Currently employed
BOTH SEXES						
Age	Number in thousands			Percent		
All ages, 17 years and over	4,716	1,585	1,472	100.0	33.6	31.2
17-44 years	910	593	542	100.0	65.2	59.6
45-64 years	1,391	755	704	100.0	54.3	50.6
65 years and over	2,415	237	226	100.0	9.8	9.4
Degree of visual impairment						
Both eyes involved[1]	2,535	617	571	100.0	24.3	22.5
Cannot read newsprint	945	117	108	100.0	12.4	11.4
Can read newsprint	1,581	494	458	100.0	31.2	29.0
One eye involved	2,108	943	876	100.0	44.7	41.6
MALE						
Age						
All ages, 17 years and over	2,099	1,106	1,034	100.0	52.7	49.3
17-44 years	475	416	384	100.0	87.6	80.8
45-64 years	679	521	490	100.0	76.7	72.2
65 years and over	945	169	161	100.0	17.9	17.0
Degree of visual impairment						
Both eyes involved[1]	942	384	364	100.0	40.8	38.6
Cannot read newsprint	332	75	69	100.0	22.6	20.8
Can read newsprint	604	305	291	100.0	50.5	48.2
One eye involved	1,124	708	656	100.0	63.0	58.4
FEMALE						
Age						
All ages, 17 years and over	2,617	479	437	100.0	18.3	16.7
17-44 years	435	177	158	100.0	40.7	36.3
45-64 years	712	235	214	100.0	33.0	30.1
65 years and over	1,471	68	65	100.0	4.6	4.4
Degree of visual impairment						
Both eyes involved[1]	1,594	233	207	100.0	14.6	13.0
Cannot read newsprint	613	*43	*38	100.0	*7.0	*6.2
Can read newsprint	977	189	167	100.0	19.3	17.1
One eye involved	984	235	219	100.0	23.9	22.3

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[1] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 17. Number and percent of total population aged 17 years and over, by labor force status, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and age	Total population	Persons in labor force	
		Total	Currently employed
Both sexes	Number in thousands		
All ages, 17 years and over	119,868	73,556	70,122
17-44 years	65,244	44,077	41,614
45-64 years	37,602	26,026	25,181
65 years and over	17,022	3,453	3,327
Male			
All ages, 17 years and over	56,568	47,555	45,730
17-44 years	30,872	28,455	27,201
45-64 years	18,153	16,745	16,260
65 years and over	7,544	2,354	2,269
Female			
All ages, 17 years and over	63,300	26,001	24,392
17-44 years	34,373	15,622	14,413
45-64 years	19,449	9,281	8,921
65 years and over	9,479	1,099	1,058
Both sexes	Percent		
All ages, 17 years and over	100.0	61.4	58.5
17-44 years	100.0	67.6	63.8
45-64 years	100.0	69.2	67.0
65 years and over	100.0	20.3	19.5
Male			
All ages, 17 years and over	100.0	84.1	80.8
17-44 years	100.0	92.2	88.1
45-64 years	100.0	92.2	89.6
65 years and over	100.0	31.2	30.1
Female			
All ages, 17 years and over	100.0	41.1	38.5
17-44 years	100.0	45.4	41.9
45-64 years	100.0	47.7	45.9
65 years and over	100.0	11.6	11.2

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60; and Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report, Employment and Earnings.

Table 18. Number and percent distribution of total population and visually impaired persons aged 17 years and over, by living arrangements according to degree of impairment, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and living arrangement	Total population	Total visually impaired persons[1]	Degree of visual impairment			
			Both eyes involved			One eye involved
			Total[2]	Cannot read newsprint	Can read newsprint	
	Number in thousands					
Both sexes						
All ages, 17 years and over	119,868	4,716	2,535	945	1,581	2,107
Living alone	8,734	937	554	197	355	368
Living with relatives	107,671	3,589	1,866	703	1,156	1,669
Living with nonrelatives	3,464	191	115	*45	69	71
17-64 years	102,846	2,301	1,029	266	758	1,237
Living alone	5,051	247	134	*30	103	108
Living with relatives	94,914	1,978	855	228	624	1,092
Living with nonrelatives	2,881	76	*40	*	*31	*36
65 years and over	17,022	2,415	1,507	679	822	870
Living alone	3,683	690	420	167	252	259
Living with relatives	12,757	1,611	1,012	475	532	577
Living with nonrelatives	582	115	75	*37	*38	*34
Male						
All ages, 17 years and over	56,568	2,099	942	332	604	1,124
Living alone	3,202	295	149	59	88	142
Living with relatives	51,757	1,716	742	261	478	946
Living with nonrelatives	1,609	87	50	*	*38	*36
Female						
All ages, 17 years and over	63,300	2,617	1,594	613	977	984
Living alone	5,532	641	405	138	267	226
Living with relatives	55,914	1,873	1,124	442	678	723
Living with nonrelatives	1,854	103	65	*33	*32	*35

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Number and percent distribution of total population and visually impaired persons aged 17 years and over, by living arrangements according to degree of impairment, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex, age, and living arrangement	Total population	Total visually impaired persons[1]	Degree of visual impairment			
			Both eyes involved			One eye involved
			Total[2]	Cannot read newsprint	Can read newsprint	
	Percent distribution					
Both sexes						
All ages, 17 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living alone	7.3	19.9	21.9	20.8	22.5	17.5
Living with relatives	89.8	76.1	73.6	74.4	73.1	79.2
Living with nonrelatives	2.9	4.1	4.5	*4.8	4.4	3.4
17-64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living alone	4.9	10.7	13.0	*11.3	13.6	8.7
Living with relatives	92.3	86.0	83.1	85.7	82.3	88.3
Living with nonrelatives	2.8	3.3	*3.9	*	*4.1	*2.9
65 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living alone	21.6	28.6	27.9	24.6	30.7	29.8
Living with relatives	74.9	66.7	67.2	70.0	64.7	66.3
Living with nonrelatives	3.4	4.8	5.0	*5.4	*4.6	*3.9
Male						
All ages, 17 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living alone	5.7	14.1	15.8	17.8	14.6	12.6
Living with relatives	91.5	81.8	78.8	78.6	79.1	84.2
Living with nonrelatives	2.8	4.1	5.3	*	*6.3	*3.2
Female						
All ages, 17 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living alone	8.7	24.5	25.4	22.5	27.3	23.0
Living with relatives	88.3	71.6	70.5	72.1	69.4	73.5
Living with nonrelatives	2.9	3.9	4.1	*5.4	*3.3	*3.6

[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 19. Number and percent of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over who used an aid, by type of aid, degree of impairment, sex, age, family income, and educational level: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Characteristic	Total visually impaired persons	Uses an aid[1]	Type of aid	
			Cane, with or without other person	Other person, no cane
	Number in thousands			
Total persons[2]	5,029	452	247	196
Degree of visual impairment				
Both eyes involved[3]	2,666	399	215	176
Cannot read newsprint	969	352	183	160
Can read newsprint	1,687	*47	*31	*16
One eye involved	2,281	*45	*27	*18
Sex				
Male	2,270	150	117	*32
Female	2,759	301	131	163
Age				
6-64 years	2,614	99	51	48
65 years and over	2,415	352	197	147
Income				
Under $2,000	1,771	191	134	55
$2,000-$3,999	1,043	98	*49	*46
$4,000-$6,999	993	64	*24	*40
$7,000 and over	913	64	*32	*29
Educational level				
Under 9 years	2,069	290	165	122
9-12 years	1,482	91	*46	*43
13 years and over	492	*42	*21	*20
	Percent			
Total persons[2]	100.0	9.0	4.9	3.9
Degree of visual impairment				
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	15.0	8.1	6.6
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	36.3	18.9	16.5
Can read newsprint	100.0	*2.8	*1.8	*0.9
One eye involved	100.0	*2.0	*1.2	*0.8
Sex				
Male	100.0	6.6	5.2	*1.4
Female	100.0	10.9	4.7	5.9
Age				
6-64 years	100.0	3.8	2.0	1.8
65 years and over	100.0	14.6	8.2	6.1
Income				
Under $2,000	100.0	10.8	7.6	3.1
$2,000-$3,999	100.0	9.4	*4.7	*4.4
$4,000-$6,999	100.0	6.4	*2.4	*4.0
$7,000 and over	100.0	7.0	*3.5	*3.2
Educational level				
Under 9 years	100.0	14.0	8.0	5.9
9-12 years	100.0	6.1	*3.1	*2.9
13 years and over	100.0	*8.5	*4.3	*4.1

[1] Includes "other" and unknown type of aid.

[2] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[3] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 20. Number and percent of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over who were given the vision supplement, by degree of functional limitation, sex, age, family income, educational level, and degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Characteristic	Total visually impaired persons given supplement	Trouble seeing has interfered with:			Total visually impaired persons given supplement	Trouble seeing has interfered with:		
		Visits to friends	Club activities	Reading		Visits to friends	Club activities	Reading
AGE								
Both sexes	Number in thousands				Percent			
All ages, 6 years and over	1,476	495	442	873	100.0	33.5	29.9	59.1
6-64 years	463	118	114	250	100.0	25.5	24.6	54.0
65 years and over	1,014	378	329	622	100.0	37.3	32.4	61.3
65-74 years	324	121	123	201	100.0	37.3	38.0	62.0
75 years and over	690	257	206	421	100.0	37.2	29.9	61.0
Male								
All ages, 6 years and over	551	190	135	338	100.0	34.5	24.5	61.3
6-64 years	200	60	47	115	100.0	30.0	23.5	57.5
65 years and over	351	130	87	223	100.0	37.0	24.8	63.5
65-74 years	114	*36	*32	74	100.0	*31.6	*28.1	64.9
75 years and over	237	94	55	148	100.0	39.7	23.2	62.4
Female								
All ages, 6 years and over	925	306	308	535	100.0	33.1	33.3	57.8
6-64 years	263	58	66	134	100.0	22.1	25.1	51.0
65 years and over	662	248	241	400	100.0	37.5	36.4	60.4
65-74 years	210	84	91	127	100.0	40.0	43.3	60.5
75 years and over	452	163	151	273	100.0	36.1	33.4	60.4
FAMILY INCOME								
Under $2,000								
All ages, 6 years and over	680	230	190	418	100.0	33.8	27.9	61.5
6-64 years	185	*44	*41	108	100.0	*23.8	*22.2	58.4
65 years and over	496	185	149	310	100.0	37.3	30.0	62.5
$2,000-$3,999								
All ages, 6 years and over	297	101	103	181	100.0	34.0	34.7	60.9
65 years and over	207	77	77	128	100.0	37.2	37.2	61.8
$4,000-$6,999								
All ages, 6 years and over	224	68	61	125	100.0	30.4	27.2	55.8
$7,000 and over								
All ages, 6 years and over	177	58	58	93	100.0	32.8	32.8	52.5
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL								
Under 9 years								
All ages, 6 years and over	956	329	272	595	100.0	34.4	28.5	62.2
6-64 years	260	71	67	160	100.0	27.3	25.8	61.5
65 years and over	697	258	205	436	100.0	37.0	29.4	62.6
9-12 years								
All ages, 6 years and over	315	103	111	174	100.0	32.7	35.2	55.2
65 years and over	174	64	72	104	100.0	36.8	41.4	59.8
13 years and over								
All ages, 6 years and over	111	*47	*47	53	100.0	*42.3	*42.3	47.7
DEGREE OF VISUAL IMPAIRMENT								
Total impaired persons[1]	1,476	495	442	873	100.0	33.5	29.9	59.1
Both eyes involved[2]	1,223	426	386	758	100.0	34.8	31.6	62.0
Cannot read newsprint	966	366	319	667	100.0	37.9	33.0	69.0
Can read newsprint	257	61	67	91	100.0	23.7	26.1	35.4
One eye involved	232	64	51	108	100.0	27.6	22.0	46.6

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[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 21. Number and percent distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over who were given the vision supplement, by age at which visual impairment first interfered with daily activities according to degree of impairment, sex, and age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Degree of visual impairment, sex, and age	Total visually impaired persons given supplement[1]	Age at which visual impairment first interfered with daily activities					
		At birth	Under 17 years	17-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years	Never interfered
	Number in thousands						
Degree of visual impairment							
Total impaired persons[2]	1,476	79	115	193	368	645	60
Both eyes involved[3]	1,223	67	98	165	279	548	52
Cannot read newsprint	966	53	63	134	210	457	*38
Can read newsprint	257	*	*35	*31	69	92	*
One eye involved	232	*	*	*25	82	92	*
Sex							
Male	551	*33	*41	83	145	218	*24
Female	925	*46	75	110	223	427	*36
Age							
6-44 years	155	*46	51	52	-	-	*
45-64 years	307	*24	*31	88	153	-	*
65 years and over	1,014	*	*33	54	215	642	*45
	Percent distribution						
Degree of visual impairment							
Total impaired persons[2]	100.0	5.4	7.8	13.1	24.9	43.7	4.1
Both eyes involved[3]	100.0	5.5	8.0	13.5	22.8	44.8	4.3
Cannot read newsprint	100.0	5.5	6.5	13.9	21.7	47.3	*3.9
Can read newsprint	100.0	*	*13.6	*12.1	26.8	35.8	*
One eye involved	100.0	*	*	*10.8	35.3	39.7	*
Sex							
Male	100.0	*6.0	*7.4	15.1	26.3	39.6	*4.4
Female	100.0	*5.0	8.1	11.9	24.1	46.2	*3.9
Age							
6-44 years	100.0	*29.7	32.9	33.5	-	-	*
45-64 years	100.0	*7.8	*10.1	28.7	49.8	-	*
65 years and over	100.0	*	*3.3	5.3	21.2	63.3	*4.4

[1] Includes unknown age at first interference.

[2] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[3] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 22. Number and percent of persons in the total population and of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over with selected chronic conditions, by degree of impairment: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions[1]	Total population, 6 years and over	Total visually impaired persons[2]	Degree of visual impairment			
			Both eyes involved			One eye involved
			Total[3]	Cannot read newsprint	Can read newsprint	
	Number in thousands					
Hearing impairment	8,114	1,152	752	329	422	385
Goiter or thyroid trouble	2,695	140	85	*32	53	*49
Diabetes	2,311	341	249	120	127	87
Anemia	824	68	*49	*16	*33	*19
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	948	210	147	88	58	59
Selected heart diseases	3,949	481	333	148	182	144
Hypertensive heart disease	1,398	309	223	115	106	82
Hypertension without heart involvement	7,639	726	438	153	284	274
General arteriosclerosis	809	172	128	60	68	*44
	Percent					
Hearing impairment	5.0	22.9	28.2	34.0	25.0	16.9
Goiter or thyroid trouble	1.7	2.8	3.2	*3.3	3.1	*2.1
Diabetes	1.4	6.8	9.3	12.4	7.5	3.8
Anemia	0.5	1.4	*1.8	*1.7	*2.0	*0.8
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	0.6	4.2	5.5	9.1	3.4	2.6
Selected heart diseases	2.5	9.6	12.5	15.3	10.8	6.3
Hypertensive heart disease	0.9	6.1	8.4	11.9	6.3	3.6
Hypertension without heart involvement	4.7	14.4	16.4	15.8	16.8	12.0
General arteriosclerosis	0.5	3.4	4.8	6.2	4.0	*1.9

[1] See Appendix II for definitions.

[2] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[3] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

Table 23. Number and percent of persons in the total population and visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over with selected chronic conditions, by age: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions[1]	Total population			Visually impaired persons		
	Total	6-64 years	65 years and over	Total	6-64 years	65 years and over
	Number in thousands					
Hearing impairment	8,114	4,611	3,503	1,152	314	838
Goiter or thyroid trouble	2,695	2,423	272	140	76	63
Diabetes	2,311	1,424	887	341	122	220
Anemia	824	662	162	68	*27	*41
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	948	344	605	210	*40	170
Selected heart diseases	3,949	2,046	1,903	481	150	331
Hypertensive heart disease	1,398	532	866	309	65	243
Hypertension without heart involvement	7,639	4,879	2,760	726	270	456
General arteriosclerosis	809	191	618	172	*20	152
	Percent					
Hearing impairment	5.0	3.2	20.6	22.9	12.0	34.7
Goiter or thyroid trouble	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.8	2.9	2.6
Diabetes	1.4	1.0	5.2	6.8	4.7	9.1
Anemia	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.4	*1.0	*1.7
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	0.6	0.2	3.6	4.2	*1.5	7.0
Selected heart diseases	2.5	1.4	11.2	9.6	5.7	13.7
Hypertensive heart disease	0.9	0.4	5.1	6.1	2.5	10.1
Hypertension without heart involvement	4.7	3.4	16.2	14.4	10.3	18.9
General arteriosclerosis	0.5	0.1	3.6	3.4	*0.8	6.3

[1] See Appendix II for definitions.

Table 24. Number and percent of persons in the total population and of visually impaired persons with selected chronic conditions, by sex: United States, July 1963-June 1964

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Selected chronic conditions[1]	Total population, all ages			Visually impaired persons, 6 years and over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number in thousands					
Hearing impairment	8,168	4,577	3,592	1,152	556	596
Goiter or thyroid trouble	2,709	306	2,403	140	19	121
Diabetes	2,313	964	1,349	341	111	231
Anemia	898	162	737	68	12	56
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	952	492	460	210	89	121
Selected heart diseases	3,966	2,170	1,797	481	208	273
Hypertensive heart disease	1,398	492	906	309	77	232
Hypertension without heart involvement	7,639	2,303	5,336	726	185	541
General arteriosclerosis	809	388	420	172	75	97
	Percent					
Hearing impairment	27.4	37.4	20.4	22.9	24.5	21.6
Goiter or thyroid trouble	9.1	2.5	13.7	2.8	0.8	4.4
Diabetes	7.8	7.9	7.7	6.8	4.9	8.4
Anemia	3.0	1.3	4.2	1.4	0.5	2.0
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	3.2	4.0	2.6	4.2	3.9	4.4
Selected heart diseases	13.3	17.7	10.2	9.6	9.2	9.9
Hypertensive heart disease	4.7	4.0	5.2	6.1	3.4	8.4
Hypertension without heart involvement	25.6	18.8	30.3	14.4	8.1	19.6
General arteriosclerosis	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.5

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[1] See Appendix II for definitions.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the National Health Survey. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, a major part of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which, in addition to personal and demographic characteristics, obtains information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions and impairments, and other health topics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 1964.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, U.S. nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 357 from about 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a standard metropolitan statistical area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected nine households. A segment consists of a cluster of neighboring households or addresses. Two general types of segments are used: (1) area segments which are defined geographically, and (2) B segments which are defined from a list of addresses from the Decennial Census and Survey of Construction. Each week a random sample of about 90 segments is drawn. In the approximately 800 households in these segments, household members are interviewed concerning factors related to health.

Since the household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population, samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples. Thus the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population and, through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan for the 12-month period ending in June included about 134,000 persons from 42,000 households in about 4,700 segments.

The overall sample was designed in such a fashion that tabulations can be provided for each of the major geographic regions and for urban and rural sectors of the United States.

Collection of data.—Field operations for the household survey are performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the National Center for Health Statistics. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing as an agent of the Center, and performs a manual editing and coding of the questionnaires. The Health Interview Survey, using Center electronic computers, carries out further editing and tabulates the edited data.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of persons with impaired vision—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the control factor is the ratio of the 1960 decennial population count to the 1960 estimated population in the National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for some 25 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates of the population to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population in about 60 age-sex-color classes are computed and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of this population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the U.S. population for that calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For prevalence statistics, such as the number of persons with impaired vision, figures are first calculated for each calendar quarter by averaging estimates for all weeks of interviewing in that quarter. Prevalence data for a year are then obtained by averaging the four quarterly estimates.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputes to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the remainder was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 19 years of age and over available at the time of interview was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source, since only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although these are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Devised statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain overall totals by age and sex, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in the National Health Survey. These are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances these will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. With the exception of the overall totals by age and sex mentioned above, the population figures differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules and instructions and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in the report. In order to derive relative errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the health survey are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

Narrow range.—This class consists of (1) statistics which estimate a population attribute, e.g., the number of persons in a particular income group, and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference is usually either 0 or 1, on occasion may take on the value 2, and very rarely, 3.

Medium range.—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.

Wide range.—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual for the period of reference frequently will range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, e.g., the number of days of bed disability experienced during the year.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, statistics in the survey are further defined as:

Type A.—Statistics on prevalence and incidence data for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 12 months.

Type B.—Incidence-type statistics for which the period of reference in the questionnaire is 2 weeks.

Type C.—Statistics for which the reference period is 6 months.

Only the charts on sampling error applicable to data contained in this report are presented.

General rules for determining relative sampling errors.—The "guide on page 52, together with the following rules, will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates:* Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates such as the number of persons with a given characteristic are obtained from appropriate curves on page 53. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex class of the total population is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:* Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from appropriate curves on page 54. For values which do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. ***Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator:*** This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of visual impairments per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the impairment is a subclass of the denominator which includes all persons in the population. Such rates if converted to rates per 100 may be treated as though they were percentages, and the relative standard errors obtained from the chart on page 54. Rates per 1,000, or on any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. ***Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator:*** This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 currently employed persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

(b) In other cases, obtain the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound and often will overstate the error.

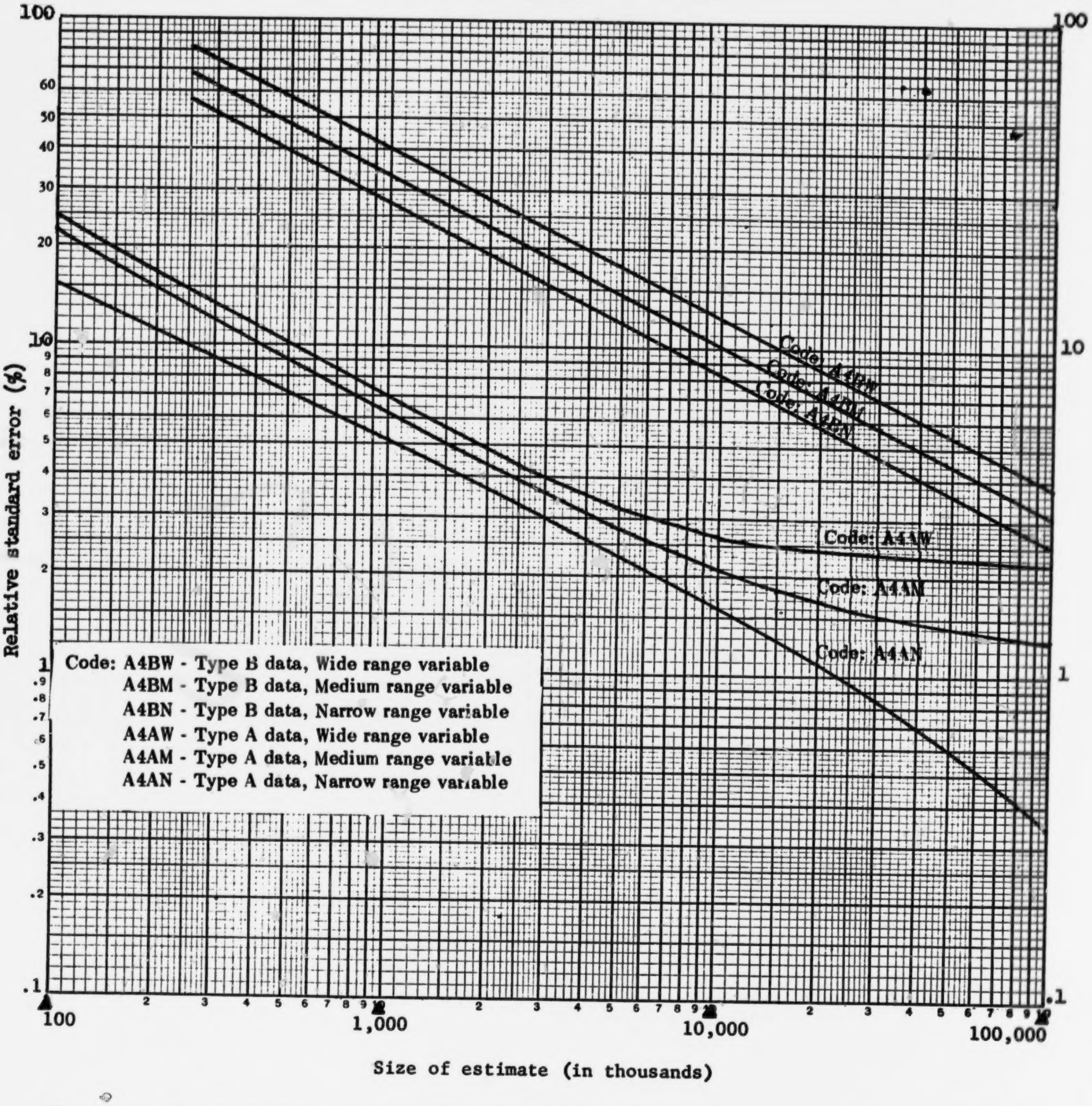
Guide to Use of Relative Standard Error Charts

The code shown below identifies the appropriate curve to be used in estimating the relative standard error of the statistic described. The four components of each code describe the statistic as follows: (1) A-aggregate, P-percentage; (2) the number of calendar quarters of data collection; (3) the type of the statistic; and (4) the range of the statistic as described on page 51.

Statistic	Use:		
	Rule	Code	on page
Number of:			
Persons in the U.S. population or total number of persons in any age-sex category	Not subject to sampling error		
Persons in any other population group	1	A4AN	53
Persons with vision impairment, by type	1	A4AN	53
Percentage distribution of:			
Persons with vision impairment	2	P4AN-M	54
Prevalence rates per 1,000 persons in any population group	3	P4AN-M	54

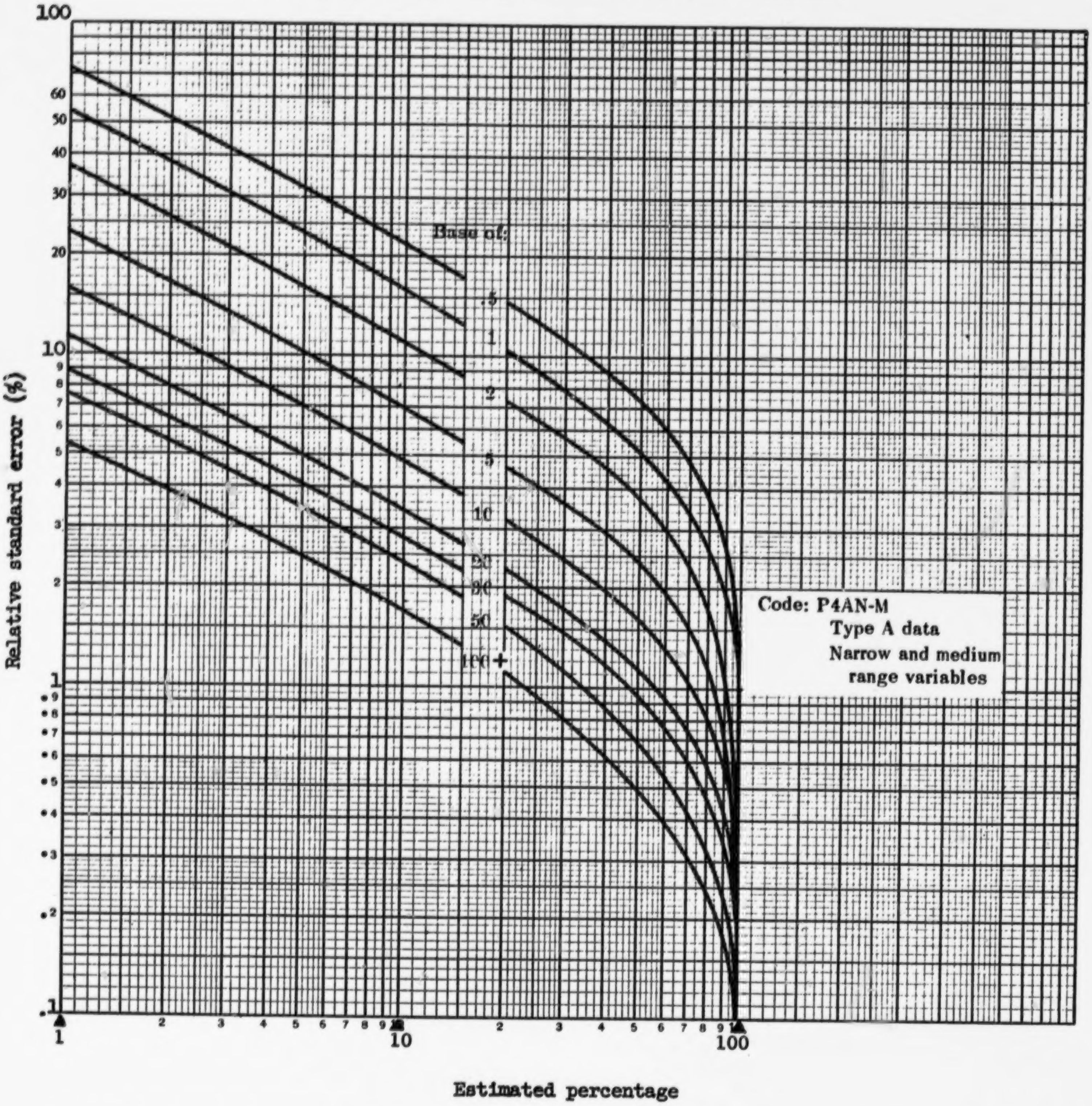
* * *

Relative standard errors for aggregates based on four quarters of data collection for data of all types and ranges



Example of use of chart: An aggregate of 2,000,000 (on scale at bottom of chart) for a Narrow range Type A statistic (code: A4AN) has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent, (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 72,000 (3.6 percent of 2,000,000). For a Wide range Type B statistic (code: A4BW), an aggregate of 6,000,000 has a relative error of 16.0 percent or a standard error of 960,000 (16 percent of 6,000,000).

Relative standard errors for percentages based on four quarters of data collection for type A data, Narrow and Medium range
(Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.2 percent (read from the scale at the left side of the chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.2 percent or 0.64 percentage points.

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Demographic and Economic Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Color.—In this report, the population has been subdivided into two groups according to "white" and "nonwhite." "Nonwhite" includes Negro, American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and so forth. Mexican persons are included with "white" unless definitely known to be Indian or of another nonwhite race.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals.—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own income.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family in the 12-month period preceding the week of interview. Income from all sources is included, e.g., wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

Living arrangement.— The three categories of living arrangements shown in this report are as follows:

1. *Living alone.*—Living alone is defined as persons living in one-member households.
2. *Living with relatives.*—This category includes persons who are living in a household with another person or persons, of whom one or more are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption.
3. *Living with nonrelatives.*—This category includes persons living in a household with another person or persons, none of whom are related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Residence.—The place of residence of a member of the civilian, noninstitutional population is classified as inside a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) or outside an SMSA, according to farm or nonfarm residence.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas.—The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. There were 212 SMSA's defined for the 1960 Decennial Census, for which data may be provided for places of residence in the Health Interview Survey.

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: first, a city or cities of specified population which constitute the central city and identify the county in which it is located as the central county; and, second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties (except in New England) which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined. SMSA's are not limited by State boundaries.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The population residing outside SMSA's is subdivided into the farm population, which comprises all non-SMSA residents living on farms, and the nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining non-SMSA population. The farm population includes persons living on places of 10 acres or more from which sales of farm products amounted to $50 or more during the previous 12 months or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to $250 or more during the preceding 12 months. Other persons living in non-SMSA territory were classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during the preceding 12 months.

Region.— For the purpose of classifying the population by geographic area, the States are grouped into four regions. These regions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census, are as follows:

Region	*States Included*
Northeast-------	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

North Central ---	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South-----------	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
West -----------	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii

Terms Relating to Employment Status

In the labor force.—The labor force includes all persons 17 years of age or over who worked at or had a job or business, were looking for work, or were on layoff from work during the 2-week period prior to week of interview. The labor force consists of persons currently employed and those unemployed, as defined below.

Currently employed persons.—Currently employed persons are all persons 17 years of age or over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from their job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon as the particular event causing their absence no longer existed.

Free-lance workers are considered as having a job if they had a definite arrangement with one or more employers to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full-time or part-time. Excluded from the currently employed population are such persons who have no definite employment schedule but who work only when their services are needed.

Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work, (2) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise in whose operation they did not participate, (3) persons doing housework or charity work for which they received no pay, and (4) seasonal workers during the unemployment season.

The number of currently employed persons estimated by the National Health Survey (NHS) will differ from the estimates prepared by the Current Population Survey (CPS), Bureau of the Census, for several reasons. In addition to sampling variability they include three primary conceptual differences, namely: (1) NHS estimates are for persons 17 years of age or over; CPS estimates are for persons 14 years of age or over. (2) NHS uses a 2-week-reference period while CPS uses a 1-week-reference period. (3) NHS is a continuing survey with separate samples taken weekly, while CPS is a monthly sample taken for the survey week which includes the 12th of the month.

Currently unemployed persons.—This category includes persons 17 years of age or over who, during the 2-week period prior to interview, did not work or had no job or business but were looking for work, and persons with a job but on layoff or looking for work.

Terms Relating to Disability

Chronic activity limitation.—Persons with chronic conditions are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of these conditions. Since the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, and workers and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the descriptions of the four categories below:

1. *Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children:	inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.
School-age children:	inability to go to school.
Housewives:	inability to do any housework.
Workers and all other persons:	inability to work at a job or business.

2. *Persons limited in the amount or kind of major activity performed* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children:	limited in the amount or kind of play with other children, e.g., need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, cannot play for long periods at a time.
School-age children:	limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance, e.g., need special schools or special teaching, cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives:	limited in amount or kind of housework, i.e., cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.
Workers and all other persons:	limited in amount or kind of work, e.g., need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, cannot do strenuous work.

3. *Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited* (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or go to school)

Preschool children:	not classified in this category.
School-age children:	not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.
Housewives:	not limited in housework but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.
Workers and all other persons:	not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities, such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. *Persons not limited in activities*
Includes persons with chronic conditions whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described above.

Selected Chronic Conditions

Below are listed the selected chronic conditions shown in this report along with their equivalent code numbers from the 1955 revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

Condition	*Code*
Hearing impairment	X06,X07,X09
Goiter or thyroid trouble	250-254
Diabetes	260
Anemia	290-293
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system	330-334
Selected heart diseases	420-434,782.1,782.2, 782.4
Hypertensive heart disease	440-443
Hypertension without heart involvement	444-447
General arteriosclerosis	450

* * *

APPENDIX III

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPAIRMENTS

A classification of impairments was developed by the Division of Public Health Methods in the years 1955-56 in order to provide—in the relatively simple detail required for household health surveys—a method of coding certain residuals of diseases and injuries so that the present effect and the underlying cause could be reflected within one diagnostic code. (This report will not discuss the cause of the vision impairments.) This supplementary classification (referred to as the X-Code) to the International Classification of Diseases is essentially a rearrangement and expansion of the Supplementary Y-Codes, Y50-Y88, of the ICD, Volume I, Seventh Revision.

The section of the X-Code which covers vision impairments[4] is as follows:

X00 - Blindness, both eyes.
X01 - Blind in one eye, other eye defective but not blind.
X02 - Blind in one eye, other eye good or not mentioned.
X05 - Impaired vision except as in X00-X02, one or both eyes.

A few changes have been made in the X-Code since July 1964, but it has remained essentially the same. Persons with vision problems and defects were classified according to the information in Tables I and II of the questionnaire and the question "Can you see well enough to read ordinary newsprint with glasses?"

In an effort to further refine the classification of vision impairments, a contractual arrangement was made with Dr. Jerome D. Schein of Gallaudet College to develop a new classification scheme and to supervise the coding of the vision data. Dr. Schein developed the following code for degree of visual impairment:

Code 1. Blind in both eyes

Code 2. Blind in one eye, other is defective but not blind

Code 3. Blind in one eye, other is good or not mentioned

Code 4. Impaired vision in both eyes

Code 5. Impaired vision in one eye, other is good or not mentioned

Code 6. No impairment of vision mentioned, but eye condition exists in both eyes. EXCEPT: glaucoma, cataract, retrolental fibroplasia should be coded as visual impairment even if no specific statement of impaired vision

Code 7. No impairment of vision mentioned, but eye condition exists in one eye and no condition is reported for the other eye. EXCEPT: glaucoma, cataract, retrolental fibroplasia should be coded as visual impairment even if no specific statement of impaired vision.

Code 8. Impaired vision and not possible to determine if one or both eyes involved, because:
  a. no mention of whether one or both eyes involved; or
  b. respondent states he does not know whether one or both eyes involved

Code 9. Eye condition reported with no mention of visual impairment and not possible to determine if one or both eyes involved, because:
  a. no mention of whether one or both eyes involved
  b. respondent states he does not know whether one or both eyes involved

Code X. Blank or Do not know

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[4] The definition of vision impairment according to the X-Code is as follows: The *loss* of one or both eyes is considered an impairment regardless of the date of onset. All other blindness or visual defects are impairments if the following criteria are met *and* if the date of onset was 3 or more months ago. A person 6 years of age or older is defined as *blind* if he cannot see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses (a "no" response in column c, fig. 1). If the respondent can see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses and the description of the visual defect in Table I of the questionnaire (Appendix IV) includes "blind" or "blindness" (with or without modifiers) in one or both eyes, the defect is considered an impairment. An impairment is involved if the respondent can read ordinary newsprint with glasses and the description of the defect indicates that *vision, sight, eyesight, seeing,* or ability to *see*--in one or both eyes--is affected in some way. Modifiers such as "poor," "weak," "bad," "impaired," "defective," "blurred," "trouble with" can be coupled with the words *vision, sight, eyesight,* or *seeing* and be included as impairments. Eye defects such as "color blindness," "near sighted," "far sighted," "myopia," "cross-eye," "lazy eye," "bad eyes," "blurred eyes," or "weak eyes" are to be treated as eye diseases or conditions, but not as vision impairments, unless response to the questions in Table I of the questionnaire indicates some visual loss, e.g., "trouble in seeing." (Note that a distinction is made between "bad eyesight" and "bad eyes," for example, with the former description classified as an impairment while the latter is a condition. The rationale for this distinction is that "bad eyes" do not necessarily imply poor eyesight and thus would not be considered an impairment.)

The major differences between the Gallaudet code and the X-Code is that the Gallaudet code does not utilize the question on reading newsprint to determine blindness but rather uses only the respondent's description of the eye condition. Both codes take into account the number of eyes involved; however, if the respondent cannot read newsprint it is assumed, for purposes of coding to the X-Code, that both eyes are involved. Therefore the number of persons with bilateral involvement is greater by the X-Code than by the Gallaudet code. The Gallaudet code and the X-Code both take into consideration two factors in determining the degree of impairment: (1) if one or both eyes are involved and (2) if the person is (a) blind or (b) has other vision impairments.

One of the major reasons for asking additional vision questions in 1963-64 was to develop a more detailed classification of vision impairments. Analysts in the Division of Health Interview Statistics developed several ways of classifying degree of impairments by utilizing the responses to the questions on Table B of the questionnaire. The first "scale" was more detailed than the final form but did not include the variable on the number of eyes involved. The second attempt relied on responses within the supplement itself to classify many of the impaired persons. The final form, shown below, used responses to Table B and the number of eyes involved as indicated by the Gallaudet code.

Classification of persons with a visual problem

(00-65) Both eyes involved

(00-23) Cannot see newsprint

00 Cannot see features, moving objects or light
01 Cannot see features or moving objects, can see light
12 Can see one and not the other (features and moving objects)
23 Can see both features and moving objects

(32-65) Can see newsprint

32 Cannot see features and/or moving objects
Great deal of trouble seeing - can see features and moving objects
44 Cannot see a friend across the street
45 Can see a friend across the street
Some trouble seeing (can see features and moving objects)
54 Cannot see a friend across the street
55 Can see a friend across the street
None or hardly any trouble seeing - can see features and moving objects (no supplement)
64 Cannot see a friend across the street
65 Can see a friend across the street
66 No vision problem reported (all of table B, Yes)
77 Degree of vision problem unknown
88 One eye involved
99 Unknown if one or both eyes involved

In developing the classification of impairment the relationships between the degrees of impairment and various functional limitations, such as activity limitation, reading restrictions, and uses of aid were examined to check the consistency of the degree of impairment, i.e., that the greater degrees of impairment had more functional limitations. However, as can be seen from examining the final degree of impairment code, it is not a scale in the sense that each category is more severe than the one below it. For example, category 32 includes persons with more limitations than category 23.

The coding by degree of impairment makes use of objective (e.g., see moving objects) and subjective (how much trouble seeing) questions. However, most of the analysis in this report uses a collapsed form of the code which is based only on the objective variables—number of eyes involved and ability to read newsprint. The collapsed form is shown below:

Both eyes involved
  Cannot read newsprint
  Can read newsprint
One eye involved

Comparison of X-Code to Classification of Vision Impairment Used in This Report

Although the vision recode used in this report was developed independently of the impairment code (X-Code), they were both based on similar questions. Table I shows the relationship between the two codes. The major difference between the two is the factor of bilateral involvement. On the X-Code, if the respondent reported he could not read newsprint, it was assumed that both eyes were involved and he was automatically coded X00. However, it was known from experience that some respondents answer the question on reading newsprint only in terms of their bad eye (if only one is involved), resulting in an erroneous assumption that both eyes are involved. When developing the new vision recode, other information on the questionnaire was also used to determine the number of eyes involved. This should explain most of the estimated 142,000 persons who were blind in both eyes according to the X-Code, but who had only one eye involved according to the vision code, since virtually all these persons reported they could not read newsprint.

Table I. Distribution of visually impaired persons aged 6 years and over, by vision recode and census impairment code: United States, July 1963-June 1964

Vision recode	Census impairment code				
	Total impaired	Blind both eyes (X00)	Blind one eye—other eye defective (X01)	Blind one eye—other eye good or DK (X02)	Other impaired vision (X05)
Total[1]	5,029	1,110	70	663	3,186
Both eyes involved[2]	2,666	955	58	*	1,648
Cannot read newsprint	969	949	*	*	*
Can read newsprint	1,687	*	55	*	1,623
One eye involved	2,281	142	*	658	1,468

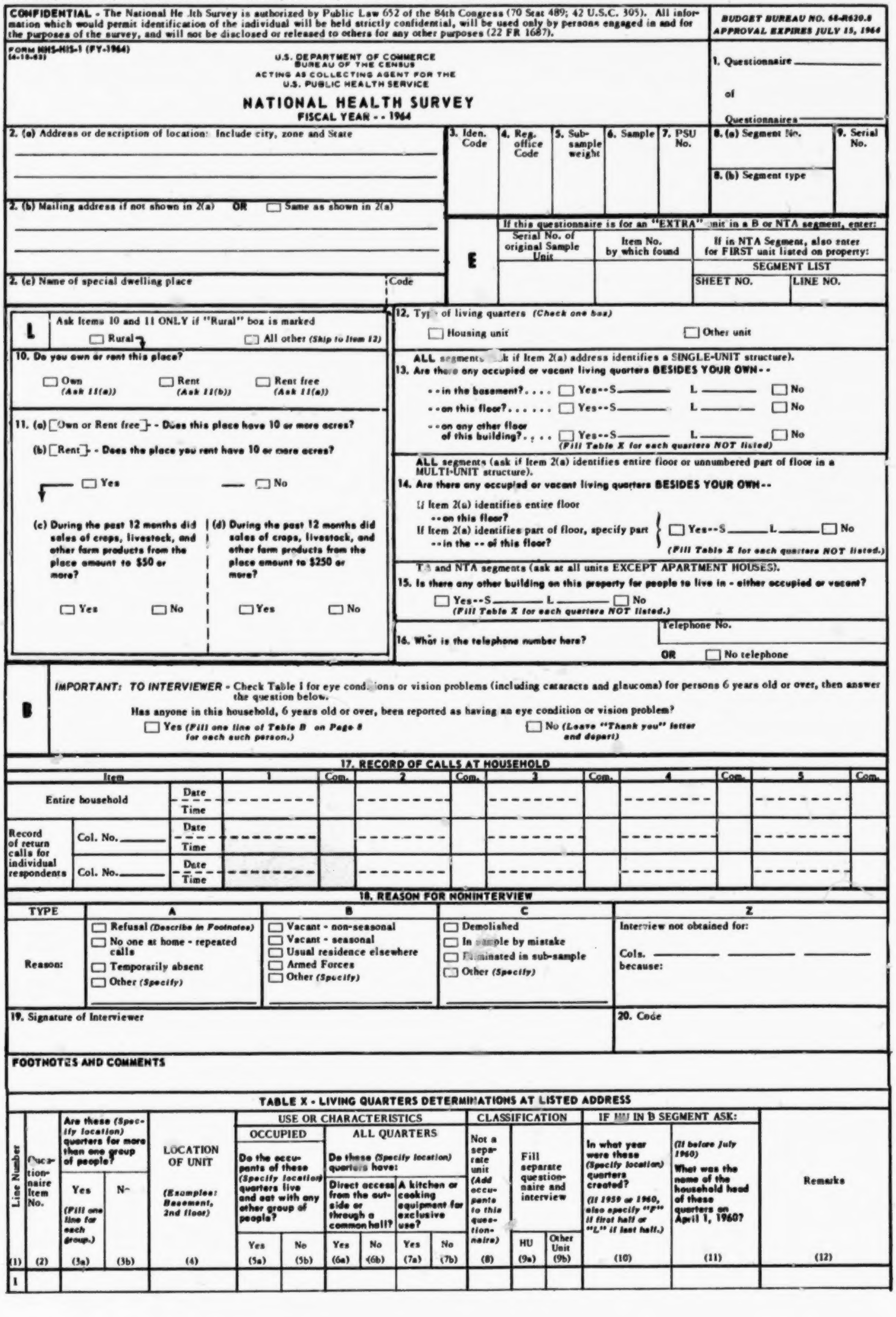
[1] Includes unknown number of eyes involved.

[2] Includes unknown degree of impairment.

APPENDIX IV

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the basic questionnaire used in the nationwide household survey of the U.S. National Health Survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person, condition, accident, or hospitalization. Such repetitive spaces are omitted in this illustration.



CONFIDENTIAL - The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 68-R620.8
APPROVAL EXPIRES JULY 15, 1964

FORM NHS-HIS-1 (FY-1964)
(4-10-63)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY
FISCAL YEAR - - 1964

1. Questionnaire ______ of ______ Questionnaires

2. (a) Address or description of location: Include city, zone and State	3. Iden. Code	4. Reg. office Code	5. Sub-sample weight	6. Sample	7. PSU No.	8. (a) Segment No. 8. (b) Segment type	9. Serial No.

2. (b) Mailing address if not shown in 2(a) **OR** ☐ Same as shown in 2(a)

2. (c) Name of special dwelling place | Code

E If this questionnaire is for an "EXTRA" unit in a B or NTA segment, enter:

Serial No. of original Sample Unit	Item No. by which found	If in NTA Segment, also enter for FIRST unit listed on property: SEGMENT LIST SHEET NO.	LINE NO.

L Ask Items 10 and 11 ONLY if "Rural" box is marked

☐ Rural ☐ All other *(Skip to Item 12)*

10. Do you own or rent this place?

☐ Own *(Ask 11(a))* ☐ Rent *(Ask 11(b))* ☐ Rent free *(Ask 11(a))*

11. (a) [Own or Rent free] - **Does this place have 10 or more acres?**

(b) [Rent] - **Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?**

☐ Yes ☐ No

(c) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $50 or more?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(d) During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from the place amount to $250 or more?

☐ Yes ☐ No

12. Type of living quarters *(Check one box)*

☐ Housing unit ☐ Other unit

ALL segments (ask if Item 2(a) address identifies a SINGLE-UNIT structure).

13. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN - -

- - in the basement?. . . . ☐ Yes--S______ L______ ☐ No

- - on this floor?. . . . . . ☐ Yes--S______ L______ ☐ No

- - on any other floor of this building?. . . . ☐ Yes--S______ L______ ☐ No

(Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed)

ALL segments (ask if Item 2(a) identifies entire floor or unnumbered part of floor in a MULTI-UNIT structure).

14. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters BESIDES YOUR OWN - -

If Item 2(a) identifies entire floor **- - on this floor?**
If Item 2(a) identifies part of floor, specify part **- - in the - - of this floor?**
☐ Yes--S______ L______ ☐ No
(Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.)

TA and NTA segments (ask at all units EXCEPT APARTMENT HOUSES).

15. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant?

☐ Yes--S______ L______ ☐ No
(Fill Table X for each quarters NOT listed.)

16. What is the telephone number here? Telephone No. ______ **OR** ☐ No telephone

B *IMPORTANT: TO INTERVIEWER* - Check Table I for eye conditions or vision problems (including cataracts and glaucoma) for persons 6 years old or over, then answer the question below.

Has anyone in this household, 6 years old or over, been reported as having an eye condition or vision problem?

☐ Yes *(Fill one line of Table B on Page 8 for each such person.)* ☐ No *(Leave "Thank you" letter and depart)*

17. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLD

Item			1	Com.	2	Com.	3	Com.	4	Com.	5	Com.
Entire household		Date										
		Time										
Record of return calls for individual respondents	Col. No.____	Date										
		Time										
	Col. No.____	Date										
		Time										

18. REASON FOR NONINTERVIEW

TYPE	A	B	C	Z
Reason:	☐ Refusal *(Describe in Footnotes)* ☐ No one at home - repeated calls ☐ Temporarily absent ☐ Other *(Specify)*	☐ Vacant - non-seasonal ☐ Vacant - seasonal ☐ Usual residence elsewhere ☐ Armed Forces ☐ Other *(Specify)*	☐ Demolished ☐ In sample by mistake ☐ Eliminated in sub-sample ☐ Other *(Specify)*	Interview not obtained for: Cols. ______ ______ ______ because:

19. Signature of Interviewer

20. Code

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

TABLE X - LIVING QUARTERS DETERMINATIONS AT LISTED ADDRESS

Line Number	Questionnaire Item No.	Are these *(Specify location)* quarters for more than one group of people?		LOCATION OF UNIT	USE OR CHARACTERISTICS						CLASSIFICATION			IF HU IN B SEGMENT ASK:		Remarks
					OCCUPIED		ALL QUARTERS									
					Do the occupants of these *(Specify location)* quarters live and eat with any other group of people?		Do these *(Specify location)* quarters have:				Not a separate unit *(Add occupants to this questionnaire)*	Fill separate questionnaire and interview		In what year were these *(Specify location)* quarters created? *(If 1959 or 1960, also specify "F" if first half or "L" if last half.)*	*(If before July 1960)* What was the name of the household head of these quarters on April 1, 1960?	
							Direct access from the outside or through a common hall?		A kitchen or cooking equipment for exclusive use?							
		Yes *(Fill one line for each group.)*	No	*(Examples: Basement, 2nd floor)*	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		HU	Other Unit			
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(6a)	(6b)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1																

1. **(a) What is the name of the head of this household?** (Enter name in first column) **(b) What are the names of all other persons who live here?** (List all persons who live here) **(c) I have listed** (Read names). **Is there anyone else staying here now such as friends, relatives, or roomers?** ☐ Yes *(List)* ☐ No **(d) Have I missed anyone who usually lives here but is now____Temporarily in a hospital?** . . . . ☐ Yes *(List)* ☐ No **Away on business?** . . . . ☐ Yes *(List)* ☐ No **On a visit or vacation?** . . . . ☐ Yes *(List)* ☐ No **(e) Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else?** ☐ Yes *(Apply household membership rules; if not a household member, delete)* ☐ No *(Leave on questionnaire)* If any adult males listed, ask: **(f) Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States?** ☐ Yes *(Delete)* ☐ No	**Last name** ① First name
2. **How are you related to the head of the household?** (Enter relationship to head, for example: wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, roomer, roomer's wife, etc.)	Relationship Head
3. **How old were you on your last birthday?**	Age ☐ Under 1 year
4. Race (Check one box for each person)	☐ White ☐ Negro ☐ Other
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)	☐ Male ☐ Female
If 17 years old or over, ask: 6. **Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married?** (Check one box for each person) (If you learn that persons under 17 are or have been married (other than annulled) check the "Und. 17 yrs." box but give marital status in a footnote.)	☐ Und 17 yrs. ☐ Never married ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated
If 17 years old or over, ask: 7. **(a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months —** (For males): **working, or doing something else?** (For females): **keeping house, working or doing something else?** If "Something else" checked, and person is 45 years old or over, ask: **(b) Are you retired?**	☐ Und. 17 yrs. ☐ Working ☐ Keeping house ☐ Something else ☐ Yes ☐ No
H Determine which adults are at home and record this information. Beginning with Question 8 you are to interview for himself or herself, each adult person who is at home.(If person under 19 is the respondent, check the "At home" box.)	☐ Und. 19 yrs. ☐ At home ☐ Not at home
8. **Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (That is, the 2-week period which ended this past Sunday night.)** **(a) What was the matter?** **(b) Anything else?**	☐ Yes ① ☐ No
9. **Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides ... which you told me about)?** **(a) For what conditions?** **(b) Anything else?**	☐ Yes ☐ No
10. **Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries?** **(a) What were they?** **(b) Anything else?**	☐ Yes ☐ No
11. **Did you ever have an (any other) accident or injury that still bothers you or affects you in any way?** **(a) In what way does it bother you?** (Record present effects) **(b) Anything else?**	☐ Yes ☐ No
12. **Has anyone in the family - you, your - -, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS?** (Read Card A, condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No
13. **Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions?** (Read Card B, condition by condition; record in his column any conditions mentioned for the person)	☐ Yes ☐ No
14. **Do you have any other ailments, conditions, or problems with your health?** **(a) What is the condition?** (Record condition itself if still present; otherwise record present effects.) **(b) Any other problems with your health?**	☐ Yes ☐ No
15. **(a) Have you been in a hospital at any time since ________________, a year ago?** If "Yes," ask: **(b) How many times were you in the hospital during that period?**	☐ Yes ① ☐ No __________ No. of times
16. **(a) Has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home, rest home, or any similar place since ________________, a year ago?** If "Yes," ask: **(b) Who was this?** **(c) How many times were you in a nursing home or rest home during that period?**	☐ Yes ☐ No __________ No. of times
R (For Q. 8-16) For persons 19 years old or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Q. 8-16. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 19 show who responded for them.	☐ Responded for self-entirely ☐ Responded for self-partly Col. ____was respondent

INTERVIEWER: Examine ages and relationships in Questions 2 and 3 for children one year old or under, then check the appropriate box in Question 17(a).

17. **(a)** ☐ Baby (babies) one year or under listed. *(Go to Q. 17b)* ☐ No baby (babies) one year or under listed. *(Go to Q. 18)*	**(b)** Are birth(s) for baby (babies) and delivery for mother shown in Table II? ☐ Yes *(Go to Q. 18)* ☐ No *(Go to Q. 17(c))*	**(c) Was -- born in the hospital?** ☐ Yes *(Go to Q. 17(d))* ☐ No *(Go to Q. 18)*	**(d) When was -- born?** *(Enter month, day and year)* Month________Day_______Year_____ (If birthdate is on or after date shown in Qs. 15 and 16, fill one line of Table II for mother and one line for child.)

INTERVIEWER: After completing Table II for all persons, carry each condition in Col. (h) or Col. (i) back to Table I if it does not already appear there ←

and either {
"1" or more nights in Column (f)
OR an Impairment
OR a Condition on Card A.

18. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family go to a dentist?

If "Yes," ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Anyone else?

For each person with "Yes" checked, ask:

(c) How many times did you visit the dentist LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?

(d) What did you have done (the last time, the time before, etc.)?

(e) Anything else?

☐ Yes ☐ No

__________ **No. of times**

(1)	(2)	(3)	
☐	☐	☐	Fillings
☐	☐	☐	Extractions or other surgery
☐	☐	☐	Straightening (Orthodontia)
☐	☐	☐	Treatment for gums
☐	☐	☐	Cleaning teeth
☐	☐	☐	Examination
☐	☐	☐	Denture work
☐	☐	☐	Other *(Specify)*

If "No" to Question 18, ask:

19. ABOUT how long has it been since you went to a dentist?

☐ Under 6 mos. ☐ 6-12 mos.

No. of years______ ☐ Never

20. LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family talk to a doctor or go to a doctor's office or clinic?

If "Yes," ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Anyone else?

For EACH person with "Yes" box checked, ask Questions 20(c) through (f):

(c) How many times did you see or talk to a doctor LAST WEEK?

(d) How many times did you see or talk to a doctor the WEEK BEFORE LAST?

Ask for EACH visit to a doctor in last 2 weeks:

(e) Where did you talk to the doctor (the last time, the time before, etc.)?

(f) Why did you go to (call) the doctor (that time)?

INTERVIEWER: DO NOT COUNT doctors seen while an inpatient in a hospital

Place		Purpose	
Home	= At home	**D/T**	= Diag. or treatment
Off.	= At office	**Nat.**	= Pre/post natal care
Clin.	= Outpatient Hospital Clinic	**Gen.**	= Gen'l check-up
Co.	= Company or industry	**I/V**	= Immun./Vacc.
Tel.	= Over telephone	**Eye**	= Eye Exam. (glasses)
Ot.	= Other *(Specify)*	**Ot.**	= Other *(Specify)*

☐ Yes ☐ No

______ **No. of times Last Week**

______ **No. of times Week Before**

	Place	Purpose
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

If "No" to Question 20, ask:

21. ABOUT how long has it been since you have seen or talked to a doctor?

☐ Under 6 mos. ☐ 6-12 mos.

No. of years______ ☐ Never

If any children under 17 years in household, ask:

22. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS was-- (were --, --, etc.) taken to a doctor for a ROUTINE physical examination, that is, not for a particular illness but for a general check-up?

If "Yes," and more than one child under 17 years, ask:

(a) Who was this?

(b) Any of the other children?

①

☐ **17 years or over**

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

23. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has ANYONE in the family – that is, you, your--, etc., – received any services from any of the persons listed on this card? Please check "Yes" or "No" for each one listed.

Hand respondent pencil and card (NHS-HIS-1(a))

For each "Yes" box checked on the card, ask:

(a) Who saw the (specialist)? (Mark (X) for each specialist in person's column.)

(b) About how many times did you see a (specialist) during the past 12 months (not counting any visits while you were in the hospital)?

(c) Did anyone else see a (specialist) during the past 12 months?

If "Yes," ask:

(d) Who was this?

(e) About how many times did you see a (specialist) during the past 12 months (not counting any visits while you were in the hospital)?

Check the "None" box for each person who did not see a specialist.

↓ (Mark (X) Specialist)			Times
	Pediatrician	A	
	Obstetrician or Gynecologist	B	
	Ophthalmologist	C	
	Otolaryngologist	D	
	Psychiatrist	E	
	Dermatologist	F	
	Orthopedist	G	
	Chiropractor	H	
	Optometrist	I	
	Podiatrist or Chiropodist	J	

☐ **None**

If male and 17 years old or over, ask:

24. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States?

If "Yes," ask:

(b) Was any of your service during a war or was it peace-time only?

If "War," ask:

(c) During which war did you serve?

If "Peace-time only," ask:

(d) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1955?

☐ **Fem. or under 17 years**

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

☐ **War** ☐ **Peace-time only**

☐ **WW II** ☐ **Korean**

☐ **Other**

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If 17 years old or over, ask:

25. (a) What is the highest grade you attended in school?

(Circle highest grade attended or check "None")

(b) Did you finish the -- grade (year)?

☐ **Under 17 years**

Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

High: 1 2 3 4

College: 1 2 3 4 5+

☐ **None**

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

Ask for all persons 17 years old or over:

26. (a) Did you work at any time last week or the week before?

If "No," ask BOTH 26(b) and 26(c):

(b) Even though you did not work last week or the week before do you have a job or business?

(c) Were you looking for work or on layoff from a job?

☐ **Under 17 years**

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

27. Which of these income groups represents your total combined family income for the past 12 months, that is, your's, your--'s, etc.? (Show Card H). Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, social security or retirement benefits, help from relatives, etc.

Group ①

T **INTERVIEWER:** Enter the total number of hospitalizations for each person from Questions 15 and 16, or check the "None" box. Fill one line of Table II for each separate stay in the hospital.

Total No. of hospitalizations

__________ or ☐ None

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

Line Number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	Did you ever AT ANY TIME talk to a doctor about . . . ? (c)	For all illnesses and present effects of "old" injuries (a) If doctor talked to, ask: **What did the doctor say it was? ___did he give it a medical name?** (b) If doctor not talked to, record original entry and ask (d-2) - (d-4) as required. For all injuries which happened LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE, ask: **What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?** (Also, fill Table A for all injuries) (d-1)	CAUSE If the entry in Col. (d-1) is An IMPAIRMENT, or a SYMPTOM or came from Question 11 or 13, ask: **What was the cause of . . . ?** (If "Cause" is an injury, also fill Table A) (d-2)	KIND For any entry in Col. (d-1) or Col. (d-2) that includes the words: Allergy* Tumor Asthma "Condition" Cyst "Disease" Growth "Trouble" Stroke* Ask: **What kind of . . . is it?** *For an allergy or stroke ask: **How does the allergy (stroke) affect you?** (d-3)	PART OF BODY Ask only for: IMPAIRMENTS, "CURRENT" INJURIES and PRESENT EFFECTS OF "OLD" INJURIES And for: Abscesses Inflammation Aches Neuralgia Bleeding Neuritis Blood Clot Pains Boils Sores Cancer Soreness Cyst Tumor Growth Ulcers Hemorrhage Weak Infection Weakness **What part of the body is affected?** Show detail for: **Ear or eye** - (One or both) **Head** - (Skull, scalp, face) **Back** - (Upper, middle, lower) **Arm** - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand; one or both) **Leg** - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot; one or both) (d-4)
6			☐Yes ☐No		x	x	x
7			☐Yes ☐No		x	x	x
8			☐Yes ☐No		x	x	x
9			☐Yes ☐No		x	x	x
10			☐Yes ☐No		x	x	x

Table II - HOSPITALIZATIONS

Line Number	Col. No. of person (a)	Question No. (b)	USE YOUR CALENDAR							For what condition did you enter the hospital -- do you know the medical name? (If medical name not known, enter respondent's description.) (Entry must show "Cause," "Kind," and "Part of body" in same detail as required in Table I.) (h)
			You said that you were in the hospital (once, twice, etc.) during the past year — When did you enter the hospital (the last time)? (Enter month, day and year; if exact date not known, obtain estimate.) (c)			How many nights were you in the hospital? (If exact number not known accept best estimate) (d)	Complete from entries in Columns (c) and (d); or, if not clear ask the questions.			
							How many of these -- nights were in the past 12 months? (e)	How many of these -- nights were last week or the week before? (f)	Were you still in the hospital last Sunday night? (g)	
1			Month	Day	Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	
2			Month	Day	Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	
3			Month	Day	Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	
4			Month	Day	Year	Nights	Nights	Nights	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Table A - ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

Line No. from Table I	1. When did the accident happen?	2. At the time of the accident, what part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	
☐	Year	Part(s) of body	Kind of injury (injuries)
Accident happened last week or week before *(Go to Q. 3)* ☐	(If 1962, 1963, or 1964 also enter month): Month		

3. (a) Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? . . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Q. 4)*

(b) Was more than one motor vehicle involved? . . . . ☐ Yes (More than one) ☐ No

(c) Was it (either one) moving at the time? . . . . ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. (a) Where did the accident happen — at home or some other place?

1. ☐ At home (inside house) 2. ☐ At home (adjacent premises) ☐ Some other place

If "Some other place," ask:

(b) What kind of place was it?

3. ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway)
4. ☐ Farm
5. ☐ Industrial place (includes premises)
6. ☐ School (includes school premises)
7. ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school
8. ☐ Other *(Specify the place where accident happened)* __________

5. Were you at work at your job or business when the accident happened?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No 3. ☐ While in Armed Services 4. ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

Interviewer: Return to Table I and complete the rest of this line.

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS, AND INJURIES

LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did . . . cause you to cut down on the things you usually do?		Did you have to cut down for as much as a day?		How many days did you have to cut down during that two-week period?	During that two-week period, how many days did . . . keep you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6-16 years old ask: How many days did . . . keep you from school LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE?	If 17 yrs. old or over ask: LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE how many days did ... keep you from work? (For females add) not counting work around the house?	Did you first notice . . . (did it happen) during the past 3 months or before that time?			If Col. (k-1) is checked ask: Did you first notice it during the past 12 months or before that time?	*To interviewer* CONTINUE if Col. (k-1) is checked, or the condition is on Card A or is an impairment; otherwise, STOP	ABOUT how many days during the past 12 months has . . . kept you in bed all or most of the day?	If 1 or more days in Col. (1) and Col. (h) is blank or checked "None" ask: How many of these days were during last week or the week before?	Ask after completing last condition for each person.			Line Number
Check one:		*Check one*						*Check one*		Did it start (happen) during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week, or the week before?					Please look at each statement on this card. Then tell me which statement fits you best, in terms of health. (Show Cards D-G, as appropriate)	If "1", "2" or "3" in Col. (n) ask: Is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	If "Yes" in Col. (o), ask: Which? (Enter X on line for each condition named)	
No *(Go to Col. (k))*	Yes →	No *(Go to Col. (k))*	Yes →					Before 3 months *(Go to Col. (k-4))*	During 3 mos. →									
(e)	(f)	(f-1)	(f-2)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k-1)	(k-2)	(k-3)	(k-4)	(aa)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	
				____ Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		1
				____ Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		2
				____ Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		3
				____ Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		4
				____ Days	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None			☐ Last week ☐ Week before ☐ Before 2 wks.	☐ 3-12 months ☐ Before 12 months		___ Days or ☐ None	___ Days or ☐ None		☐ Yes ☐ No		5

TABLE II - HOSPITALIZATIONS

	Ask Col. (j) - (n) ONLY for completed hospitalizations ("No" in Col. (g)) AND delivery or operation shown in Col. (h) or Col. (i)					Ask for all hospitalizations	Line Number
Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes," ask: (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?	Was any part of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill paid for by any kind of insurance?	If "No" to Col. (j), ask: Do you expect any of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill to be paid for by insurance of any kind?	Did (will) the insurance pay for 1/2 or more of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill?	Did (will) the insurance pay for 3/4 or more of the surgeon's (doctor's) bill?	What is the name of the insurance company or plan? *(If unable to determine whether or not insurance, describe in footnote space below.)*	What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? *(Enter full name of hospital, street or highway on which it is located, city and State; if city not known, enter county.)*	
(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (l))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (k))*	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (l))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (o))*	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (m))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (n))*	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes insurance Not insurance *(Check one):* ☐ Armed Forces Medicare ☐ Free care ☐ Other *(Specify in footnotes)*	Name Street City and State	1
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (l))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (k))*	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (l))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (o))*	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (m))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (n))*	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes insurance Not insurance *(Check one):* ☐ Armed Forces Medicare ☐ Free care ☐ Other *(Specify in footnotes)*	Name Street City and State	2
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (l))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (k))*	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (l))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (o))*	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (m))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (n))*	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes insurance Not insurance *(Check one):* ☐ Armed Forces Medicare ☐ Free care ☐ Other *(Specify in footnotes)*	Name Street City and State	3
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (l))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (k))*	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (l))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (o))*	☐ Yes *(Go to Col. (m))* ☐ No *(Go to Col. (n))*	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes insurance Not insurance *(Check one):* ☐ Armed Forces Medicare ☐ Free care ☐ Other *(Specify in footnotes)*	Name Street City and State	4

TABLE B

					INTERVIEWER	"Yes" to Cols.(c),(d),(e)		INTERVIEWER	"No" to either Cols.(g) or(h)
Col. number of person(s) with eye condition(s) reported in Table I	*(READ TO RESPONDENT)* Earlier in the interview you told me about your eye condition. This is a matter of special interest to the Public Health Service this year and I have some additional questions about it.	Can you see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	Can you see well enough to recognize the features of people you know if they are close enough?	Can you see objects that move, such as cars moving or people walking?	ALL "Yes" - *Ask Cols. (g) and (h)* ALL "No" - *Fill Sect. B Supp.* BOTH "Yes" and "No" - *Fill Sect. A Supp.*	Can you see well enough to step down?	Can you see well enough to recognize a friend walking on the other side of the street?	"Yes" to both Cols. (g) and (h) - *STOP* "No" to either - *Ask Col. (j)*	How much trouble would you say that you have in seeing – a great deal, some, or hardly any at all?
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes's *(Cols. (g) & (h))* ☐ No's (Sect. B Supp.) ☐ Both (Sect. A Supp.)	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes *(STOP)* ☐ No *(Ask Col. (j))*	☐ Great deal ☐ Some *(Fill Sect. A Supp.)* ☐ Hardly any or None *(STOP)*
		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes's *(Cols. (g) & (h))* ☐ No's *(Sect. B Supp.)* ☐ Both *(Sect. A Supp.)*	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes *(STOP)* ☐ No *(Ask Col. (j))*	☐ Great deal ☐ Some *(Fill Sect. A Supp.)* ☐ Hardly any or None *(STOP)*
		☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes's *(Cols. (g) & (h))* ☐ No's *(Sect. B Supp.)* ☐ Both *(Sect. A Supp.)*	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes *(STOP)* ☐ No *(Ask Col. (j))*	☐ Great deal ☐ Some *(Fill Sect. A Supp.)* ☐ Hardly any or None *(STOP)*

rd A

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Chronic Conditions

Has anyone in the family had any of these conditions during the past 12 months?

1. Asthma
2. Tuberculosis
3. Chronic bronchitis
4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble
5. Rheumatic fever
6. Hardening of the arteries
7. High blood pressure
8. Heart trouble.
9. Stroke
0. Trouble with varicose veins
1. Hemorrhoids or piles
2. Hay fever
3. Tumor, cyst or growth
4. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble
5. Stomach ulcer
16. Any other chronic stomach trouble
17. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble
18. Mental Illness
19. Arthritis or rheumatism
20. Diabetes
21. Thyroid trouble or goiter
22. Any allergy
23. Epilepsy
24. Chronic nervous trouble
25. Cancer
26. Chronic skin trouble
27. Hernia or rupture
28. Prostate trouble

Card B

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Check List of Selected Impairments

Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions?

1. Deafness or serious trouble hearing with one or both ears
2. Serious trouble seeing with one or both eyes even when wearing glasses
3. Cleft palate
4. Any speech defect
5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm—toes, foot, or leg
6. Palsy
7. Paralysis of any kind
8. Repeated trouble with back or spine
9. Club foot
10. Permanent stiffness or any deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back
11. Any condition present since birth

Card D

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children

1. Not able to work at all.
2. Able to work but limited in amount of work or kind of work.
3. Able to work but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card E

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Housewife

1. Not able to keep house at all.
2. Able to keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework.
3. Able to keep house but limited in kind or amount of other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card F

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For:

Children from 6 through 16 years old

1. Not able to go to school at all.
2. Able to go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance.
3. Able to go to school but limited in other activities.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card G

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

For: Children under 6 years old

1. Not able to take part at all in ordinary play with other children.
2. Able to play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play.
4. Not limited in any of these ways.

Card H

NATIONAL HEALTH SURVE

Family income during past 12 months

Group A.	Under $500 (Including loss)
Group B.	$500 - $999
Group C.	$1,000 - $1,999
Group D.	$2,000 - $2,999
Group E.	$3,000 - $3,999
Group F.	$4,000 - $4,999
Group G.	$5,000 - $6,999
Group H.	$7,000 - $9,999
Group I.	$10,000 - $14,999
Group J.	$15,000 and over

VISION SUPPLEMENT

Budget Bureau No. 68-R620.8; Approval Expires July 15, 1964

FORM NHS-HIS-1(b)
(5-3-63)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

VISION SUPPLEMENT
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Name of person			Age
PSU	Segment	Serial No.	Sample B–

Column number of person . . . .

☐ Responded for self

OR

Column number of respondent . . . .

INTERVIEWER: ***Complete either Section A or B***

Complete Section A (buff Pages 2-6), if:

(a) Both "Yes" and "No" in answer to Columns (c), (d), and (e) of Table B

OR

(b) "Great deal" or "Some" in answer to Column (j) of Table B.

Complete Section B (blue Pages 7-10), if:

"No" in answer to all of Columns (c), (d), and (e) of Table B.

RESPONDENT RULES FOR VISION SUPPLEMENT

If the person for whom the Vision Supplement is to be completed is an eligible respondent according to the regular eligible respondent rules, he is to respond for himself. If he is not at home or otherwise not available, make arrangements for a return call to interview him. (Two additional calls to contact him may be made.)

If the person is not an eligible respondent, or is unable to respond for himself because of disability or illness, complete the interview with any eligible respondent for him.

EXCEPTION TO RESPONDENT RULES FOR VISION SUPPLEMENT

If the person is an eligible respondent for himself, but definitely is not going to be available for interview at any time during interview week, complete the interview with any other eligible respondent for him. In such a case, explain the reason for the use of the other respondent in a footnote.

Footnotes and comments

RECORD OF RETURN CALLS TO COMPLETE SUPPLEMENT	☐ None		1	Completed	2	Completed
		Date				
		Time				

Name of interviewer	Code

CONFIDENTIAL - This information is collected for the U.S. Public Health Service under authority of Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat. 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).

USCOMM-DC 18188 P-63

Section A

QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
1a. Did your trouble with seeing come suddenly or did it come gradually? ☐ Suddenly ☐ Gradually ☐ At birth *(Go to Question 2)*	"Suddenly" would be either instantaneously or in a very short time, usually associated with an injury.
b. ***If "Suddenly" or "Gradually," ask:*** **How old were you when your trouble with seeing FIRST began to interfere with your daily activities, that is, your work, recreation, education, or travel?** . . . . Age ____ *(Under 17 - Go to Question 2)* ☐ Never interfered *(Go to Question 2)*	"Daily activities" means the person's usual activities, depending on the age of the person at the time.
If age in 1b is 17 or over, ask: **c. Were you working at a job or business before you began to have trouble with seeing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
2. When were your eyes last examined by a physician eye specialist? ☐ During the past 12 months ____Years ☐ Never	If over 12 months, round to nearest year; round ½ years upward, e.g., "1½" years should be recorded as "2" years.
If person is wearing glasses mark this box ☐ ***and ask 3b.*** ***If person is not wearing glasses, ask:*** **3a. At the present time do you use any glasses--that is, ordinary glasses or special glasses or lenses?** ☐ Yes *(Ask 3b)* ☐ No *(Go to Question 4)*	
If "Yes" or if person is wearing glasses, ask: **b. What types of glasses do you use or wear?** ☐ Ordinary glasses for distance and for reading ☐ Ordinary glasses for distance alone ☐ Ordinary glasses for reading alone ☐ Spectacles with strong reading additions (such as bifocals) ☐ Hand magnifying lenses ☐ Protection glasses (dark or frosted) ☐ Any other type *(Specify)* ____________________	Mark each type reported. If unable to classify by type, mark last box and describe.

Footnotes and comments

FORM NHS-HIS-1(b) (5-3-63) PAGE 2 USCOMM-DC 15188 P-63

QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
4. Do you see things as if you were looking through a tube or a gun barrel? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Persons with this type of visual defect ("Tunnel Vision") will understand the question
5a. Because of your trouble seeing, do you ever use any aids either in getting around the house or in traveling outside the house; such as a cane, guide dog, or a person with sight? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 6)* *If "Yes," ask:* **b. Which do you use?** *(Mark each one mentioned)* ☐ A cane *(If marked ask Question 5b(1))* ☐ A guide dog *(If marked ask Question 5b(2))* ☐ A person with sight ☐ Other *(Specify)* ________________	
If cane used, ask: **(1) Have you ever had any special instructions in using or getting around with a cane?** ☐ Yes ☐ No *If guide dog used, ask:* **(2) Have you ever had any special instructions in traveling with guide dogs?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	"Special instructions" means training by a trained instructor
6a. Have you ever heard of talking book records? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 7)* *If "Yes," ask:* **b. At the present time are you getting talking book records of any kind through the mail?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	If the supplement person is a child, 6a refers to whether the respondent ever heard of talking book records; 6b to whether the child is receiving them.
7a. Have you ever had any instruction in reading braille? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 8)* *If "Yes," ask:* **b. Can you read braille?** ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 8)* *If "Yes," ask:* **c. At the present time are you reading books in braille?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Footnotes and comments	

QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
8a. During an average week, about how many hours do you spend watching or listening to television? . . . . No. of hours ☐ Don't watch or listen *(Go to Question 9)*	If answer is not reported in hours, convert to hours. "An average week" is whatever the person considers to be a typical week.
If some hours reported, ask: **b. When you are watching television, how close to the screen do you have to sit in order to see the picture?** . . . . No. of feet *(Approximately)* ☐ Only listen	If the answer is "Quite close" or something similar, ask about how many feet that would be.
9. During an average week, about how many hours do you spend listening to the radio? . . . . No. of hours ☐ Don't listen	If answer is not reported in hours, convert to hours. "An average week" is whatever the person considers to be a typical week.
10a. During an average week, about how many hours do you spend reading or listening to books? . . . . No. of hours *(Go to Question 11)* ☐ None *(Ask 10b)* *If "None," ask:* **b. Is this because of your trouble with seeing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	Include printed books, books in braille and recorded books. Do not include time spent reading comic books, magazines or newspapers. If answer is not reported in hours, convert to hours.
11. Do you attend any school or take any courses? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Include correspondence courses and night school. Report students on summer vacation as "Yes."
INTERVIEWER, MARK ONE BOX. ☐ Person is under 17 years of age *(Skip to Question 20)* ☐ Person is 17 years old or over *(Continue with Question 12)*	
12. Because of your trouble with seeing have you ever had any special vocational or job training? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Training received through any formal program designed to aid or rehabilitate persons with visual defects.
13a. Do you have a job or business? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 14)*	Accept the person's answers to Questions 13b and c without probing.
If "Yes," ask: **b. What kind of work are you doing?** . . . . Occupation	Examples: Farmer, seamstress, sales clerk.
c. What kind of business or industry is this? . . . . . Industry	Examples: Farm, dress manufacturing, candy and tobacco stand.
d. Class of worker: *(Mark one box) If not indicated by entries in (b) and (c), ask additional questions.* ☐ Private - paid (works for private concern) ☐ Own (owns or shares ownership in own business) ☐ Federal Government ☐ Government - other than Federal ☐ Non-paid (works only for room and board, etc.)	
e. On the whole, would you say you are very satisfied with your present job, fairly satisfied or not satisfied at all? ☐ Very satisfied ☐ Fairly satisfied ☐ Not satisfied at all	Mark the box for the statement most nearly corresponding to the person's answer.
Footnotes and comments	

QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
14a. On the average, about how many hours a week do you spend visiting with friends, either in your home or theirs? . . . . No. of hours ☐ Don't visit	Include time spent in physical visits only, not telephone conversations. If answer is not in hours, convert to hours.
b. Has your trouble with seeing made any difference at all in how often you get together with friends? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
15a. Do you belong to any clubs or organizations? ☐ Yes *(Ask 15b)* ☐ No *(Ask 15c)*	Include any social, civic, fraternal, or religious organizations.
If "Yes" to Question 15a, ask: **b. Has your trouble with seeing made any difference at all in your activity in clubs or organizations?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If "No" to Question 15a, ask: **c. Is this because of your trouble with seeing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
16. Do you go to stores to do any shopping for yourself or your household? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Either alone or with someone else.
If person lives with related member(s), skip to Question 18. *If person does not live with any related member(s), ask:* **17a. Do you have any relatives who live within ten miles of your home?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
b. About how often do you visit with your relatives, either in your home or theirs? ☐ Every day ☐ At least once a week ☐ At least once a month ☐ Other *(Specify)* ____________	
c. Do you own your own home, rent or board? ☐ Owns ☐ Boards ☐ Rents ☐ Other *(Specify)* ____________	17c refers to sample unit, i.e., person's present living quarters.
18. How long have you lived at your present address? ☐ Less than a year ☐ One year but less than two ☐ Two years but less than five ☐ Five years but less than ten ☐ Ten years or over	

Footnotes and comments

QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
19. How long have you lived in ____________ (this area)? *(City or town)* ☐ Less than a year ☐ One year but less than two ☐ Two years but less than five ☐ Five years but less than ten ☐ Ten years or over	Insert name of city or town -- if in rural area, substitute "this area."
20. Because of your trouble with seeing, are you presently receiving any financial help or other services from public or private agencies? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Include all types of services, such as, aid in shopping, receipt of free recorded books, etc.

Footnotes and comments

Section [illegible]

QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
1. Can you see well enough to tell if a light is on or off? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
2a. Did your trouble with seeing come suddenly or did it come gradually? ☐ Suddenly ☐ Gradually ☐ At birth *(Skip to Question 5)*	"Suddenly" would be either instantaneously or in a very short time, usually associated with an injury.
If "Suddenly" or "Gradually," ask: **b. How old were you when your trouble with seeing FIRST began to interfere with your daily activities, that is, your work, recreation, education, or travel?** . . . . Age (years) ____ *If age in Question 2b is: under 6, go to Question 3; 17 or over, skip to Question 4; 6–16, skip to Question 5.*	"Daily activities" means the person's usual activities, depending on the age of the person at the time.
If age in Question 2b is under 6, ask: **3a. Could you see anything besides light when you were an infant?** ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Skip to Question 5)* *If "Yes," ask:* **b. Do you remember seeing colors?** ☐ Yes ☐ No **c. Do you remember seeing moving objects or people's features?** ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Skip to Question 5)*	
If age in Question 2b is 17 or over, ask: **4. Were you working at a job or business before you began to have trouble with seeing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
5. When were your eyes last examined by a physician eye specialist? ☐ During the past 12 months ____Years ☐ Never	If over 12 months, round to nearest year; round ½ years upward, e.g., "1½" years should be recorded as "2" years.
Footnotes and comments	

QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
6a. Because of your trouble seeing, do you ever use any aids either in getting around the house or in traveling outside the house; such as a cane, guide dog, or a person with sight? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 7)* *If "Yes," ask:* **b. Which do you use?** *(Mark each one mentioned)* ☐ A cane *(If marked, ask Question 6b(1))* ☐ A guide dog *(If marked, ask Question 6b(2))* ☐ A person with sight ☐ Other *(Specify)* ____________ *If cane used, ask:* **(1) Have you ever had any special instructions in using or getting around with a cane?** ☐ Yes ☐ No *If guide dog used, ask:* **(2) Have you ever had any special instructions in traveling with guide dogs?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	"Special instructions" means training by a trained instructor.
7a. Have you ever heard of talking book records? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 8)* *If "Yes," ask:* **b. At the present time are you getting talking book records of any kind through the mail?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	If the supplement person is a child, 7a refers to whether the respondent ever heard of talking book records; 7b to whether the child is receiving them.
8a. Have you ever had any instructions in reading braille? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 9)* *If "Yes," ask:* **b. Can you read braille?** ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 9)* *If "Yes," ask:* **c. At the present time are you reading books in braille?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
9. During an average week, about how many hours do you spend reading or listening to books? . . . . No. of hours ____ ☐ None	"An average week" is whatever the person considers to be a typical week. Include books in braille, recorded books and printed books read by or to the person, but not including magazines or newspapers. If answer not reported in hours, convert to hours.
10. During an average week, about how many hours do you spend listening to the radio or television? . . . . No of hours ____ ☐ Don't listen	If answer not reported in hours, convert to hours.

Footnotes and comments

QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
11. Do you attend any school or take any courses? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Include correspondence courses and night school. Report students on summer vacation as "Yes."
INTERVIEWER, MARK ONE BOX. ☐ Person is under 17 years of age *(Skip to Question 20)* ☐ Person is 17 years old or over *(Continue with Question 12)*	
12. Because of your trouble with seeing have you ever had any special vocational or job training? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Training received through any formal program designed to aid or rehabilitate persons with visual defects.
13a. Do you have a job or business? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(Go to Question 14)*	Accept the person's answers to Questions 13b and c without probing.
If "Yes," ask: **b. What kind of work are you doing?** . . . . Occupation	Examples: Farmer, seamstress, sales clerk.
c. What kind of business or industry is this? . . . . . Industry	Examples: Farm, dress manufacturing, candy and tobacco stand.
d. Class of worker: *(Mark one box) If not indicated by entries in (b) and (c), ask additional questions.* ☐ Private - paid (works for private concern) ☐ Own (owns or shares ownership in own business) ☐ Federal Government ☐ Government - other than federal ☐ Non-paid (works only for room and board, etc.)	
e. On the whole, would you say you are very satisfied with your present job, fairly satisfied or not satisfied at all? ☐ Very satisfied ☐ Fairly satisfied ☐ Not satisfied at all	Mark the box for the statement most nearly corresponding to the person's answer.
14a. On the average, about how many hours a week do you spend visiting with friends, either in your home or theirs? . . . . No. of hours ☐ Don't visit	Include time spent in physical visits only, not telephone conversations.
b. Has your trouble with seeing made any difference at all in how often you get together with friends? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
15a. Do you belong to any clubs or organizations? ☐ Yes *(Ask 15b)* ☐ No *(Ask 15c)*	Include any social, civic, fraternal, or religious organizations.
If "Yes" to Question 15a, ask: **b. Has your trouble with seeing made any difference at all in your activity in clubs or organizations?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
If "No" to Question 15a, ask: **c. Is this because of your trouble with seeing?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
Footnotes and comments	

QUESTIONS	DEFINITIONS
16. Do you go to stores to do any shopping for yourself or your household? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Either alone or with someone else.
If person lives with related member(s), skip to Question 18. *If person does not live with any related member(s), ask:* **17a. Do you have any relatives who live within ten miles of your home?** ☐ Yes ☐ No	
b. About how often do you visit with your relatives, either in your home or theirs? ☐ Every day ☐ At least once a week ☐ At least once a month ☐ Other *(Specify)*__________	
c. Do you own your own home, rent or board? ☐ Owns ☐ Boards ☐ Rents ☐ Other *(Specify)*__________	17c refers to sample unit, i.e., person's present living quarters.
18. How long have you lived at your present address? ☐ Less than a year ☐ One year but less than two ☐ Two years but less than five ☐ Five years but less than ten ☐ Ten years or over	
19. How long have you lived in ________ *(City or town)* (this area)? ☐ Less than a year ☐ One year but less than two ☐ Two years but less than five ☐ Five years but less than ten ☐ Ten years or over	Insert name of city or town -- if in rural area, substitute "this area."
20. Because of your trouble with seeing, are you presently receiving any financial help or other services from public or private agencies? ☐ Yes ☐ No	Include all types of services, such as, aid in shopping, receipt of free recorded books, etc.
Footnotes and comments	

* * *

OUTLINE OF REPORT SERIES FOR VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Public Health Service Publication No. 1000

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